THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

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WHAT a glutton of bullying Prince BISMARCK is, to be sure! He has almost the entire press of a great Empire under his heels, and already he is seeking, it seems, for other countries in which to browbeat the publishers of unpalatable news. The *Berliner Politische Nachrichten* "has drawn attention"—in a paragraph which is doubtless inspired—"to the fact that the issue in London and Paris of translations of the extracts from the Emperor FREDERICK'S Diary, which appeared in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, is a piracy punishable by law, and adds that the German authorities will order the necessary steps to be taken for the institution of legal proceedings against the publishers of such reproductions." We do not for a moment suppose that any legal action, in the sense indicated by this paragraph, is really intended. "The German authorities" would not, as we shall presently show, have a legal leg to stand on. It is doubtful whether even in Germany the courts will stretch the law in order to do Prince BISMARCK'S bidding. It is certain that in France and England they would not. But a bully often threatens where he does not mean to strike; and in view of the browbeating paragraph in the Berlin papers it may be well to make at once two practical comments thereon. The first is to advise all English readers to possess themselves speedily of the full text of the Diary which is published in the form of a "*Pall Mall Gazette* Extra" to-day. The second is to advise our *confrères*, whether in this country or in France, to take the threat of "legal proceedings" for just what it is worth. That it is worth nothing at all, we shall now proceed to show.

The Berlin paper asserts that the republication in London and Paris of the late Emperor FREDERICK'S Diary as issued in the *Deutsche Rundschau* is "a piracy punishable by law." The law referred to is, of course, the recently enacted "International Copyright Convention;" but a reference to its precise terms shows how baseless the charge of piracy is. The Emperor's Diary, as given to the world, was an article in a periodical; and articles in periodicals are the subject of a special clause in the Convention and a special exemption. Here are the terms of it:—

> Articles from newspapers or periodicals published in any of the countries of the Union may be reproduced in original or in translation in the other countries of the Union, unless the authors or publishers have expressly forbidden it. For periodicals it is sufficient if the prohibition is made in a general manner at the beginning of each number of the periodical. *This prohibition cannot in any case apply to articles of political discussion, or to the reproduction of news of the day or current topics.*

It will thus be seen that the charge of "piracy punishable by law" is by law forbidden in the case of (1) articles of political discussion, (2) news of the day, and (3) current topics. Now, Prince BISMARCK is not very particular about logic when he has objects of his own to serve, but it would surely require even more than his hardihood to come into court with the assertion that the article in question was not an article of political discussion, and that its reproduction was the reproduction *neither* of news of the day *nor* of current topics. The article not "a current topic"! Why, it is the one absorbing topic of all in Germany; and, in the department of Foreign Affairs, the one absorbing topic in England also. Not "news of the day"! Why, then, did every newspaper in the world publish its purport, and why did many of them go to enormous expense to have its contents telegraphed? The diary not "an article of political discussion"! But Prince BISMARCK'S own contention is that the article is so full of political discussion that political reasons should have forbidden its publication. Had it been matter of "ancient history," the case would have been different; but Prince BISMARCK saw at once that it bristled with live political issues, and even declared that it might "imperil the existence and future of the German Empire." Against scrappy and imperfect versions—which are stamped thereby as being published for private curiosity rather than political enlightenment—action might conceivably lie. But for our part we have published a full and faithful translation of the whole article, together with an adequate statement of Prince BISMARCK'S reply. Nothing less would have been possible for us in the execution of our right and our duty to furnish the public with the news of the day upon current topics, and to provide them with the material for following a political discussion with which the whole Continent has been ringing. But indeed with what show or shred of reason could it be at one and the same time said that the article was of extreme political importance and not "of political discussion"? But the dilemma on which "the German authorities" would thus be impaled is not one whit more fatal than another that remains to be pointed out. "German authorities," we are told, "will order the necessary steps to be taken," &c., &c. But the Convention vests the right of taking steps in "authors or their lawful representatives"; and who is "the author or his lawful representative" in this case? The "German authorities" say it is Dr. GEFFCKEN. Are we to understand that he is to be compelled from the Moabit prison to first confess that he was the author, and then to proceed against a hundred foreign newspapers for reproducing his forged article? If that is the idea, the "German authorities" have mistaken their man.

But hopeless as any legal action would thus be, we should not be sorry if the attempt were to be made. The Copyright Convention is a new international instrument—containing much that is good, but potent also for possibilities of evil. It would therefore be very useful to have simultaneous decisions in France and England placed at once on record condemning the attempt by Prince BISMARCK or any others to convert international copyright into international censorship, and to extend to other countries the domestic tyranny which Germany exercises over the freedom of the press.

THE CRIMINALS AND THE POLICE OF LONDON.—IV.

THE REPORT OF AN UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

WE published yesterday a plain, unvarnished record of the robberies committed within the last two years or so in a single London street in North Central London. To-day we supplement that record by a similar record of one side of a street in Bermondsey in Southern London. But before printing the Robbers' Record for Southwark-park-road, we return to Gray's-inn-road in order to enable the plundered tradesmen of that thoroughfare an opportunity of having their say as to the causes of the extraordinary abandonment of their street to the criminals of London.

WAITING FOR WARREN'S WATCHMAN.

The strongest complaints among the tradesmen are directed against the administration of the police force. Except from the occupants of premises in the immediate vicinity of the "point," forcible protests are to be heard against the plan of fixing constables at certain spots, and restraining their perambulations within a score of yards or so of these stations. The feeling against this point system is strengthened by an impression that is very extensively prevalent in many districts that whatever may be the urgency of the case, a policeman will not permit himself to be drawn away from his "point." A special grievance in Gray's-inn-road is that the thoroughfare is policed from two divisions—the west side from Hunter-street, the east side from King's-cross; and the police on the opposite sides of the street are said to be unwilling to help each other unless on grave occasion. The great burthen of complaint, however, is that the force detailed to protect life and property and secure order and quietude for the citizens is utterly inadequate to the needs of the locality. "It is very seldom that we see a policeman;" "We don't see a policeman above twice a day;" "You can't get a policeman for an hour;" and "We get a policeman every three or four hours," are expressions that have dropped from tradesmen in Gray's-inn-road. "After holding a thief a quarter of an hour, I had to let him go;" "While waiting twenty minutes for a policeman, the burglar made his escape at the back;" "Twenty minutes elapsed before a policeman could be got to an early-morning burglar—then we had to send to the Town Hall;" "Last Saturday night two men fought down street for over twenty minutes before a policeman came;" "We had to wait half an hour the other day for a policeman;" "Half an hour elapsed before I could get a policeman for a drunken woman yesterday;" "On Monday night we walked to Holborn Town Hall and back to King's-cross without meeting a policeman"—are the testimonies of tradesmen made on the strength of positive experience.

THE LENGTH OF THE BEATS.

A vestryman, talking at the upper part of the road, said, "It takes a policeman one hour to come back to this point: he has to go up

to Old St. Pancras Church, along Sidmouth-street and Tavistock-square, and back to Gray's-inn-road." One beat is reported to extend from Tottenham-court-road to Holborn, viâ Euston-road and Gray's-inn-road. "Last night," said a tradesman whom our representative met when talking to a resident in Gray's-inn-road, "I came from the top of Little James-street, in search of a constable: the one on 'point' at Holborn Town Hall could not come; then I went along Theobald's-road as far as West-street; then back by Lamb's Conduit-street to the Foundling Hospital; and finally came round by Guilford-street into Gray's-inn-road: I was half an hour going as hard as I could go before I found a policeman." An indignant dame, with some experience upon the point, exclaimed "You might stand here and scream 'Murder!' till you were black in the face, you would not see a policeman!" Having regard to all the evidence rendered upon this point, it would seem that the average period that a policeman is away from a given point is at least half an hour. A strong impression prevails in some directions that the West-end is extravagantly policed at the expense of localities like Gray's-inn-road. Street robberies are of almost daily occurrence; and, as is indicated in the "Record," while robberies have been many apprehensions have been few. "The police are too busy attending meetings in Trafalgar-square and on Clerkenwell-green, where they are intent on listening to speeches which people only laugh at," explained a vestryman.

The Courage of the Constable.

Almost every tradesman's grievous tale ended with a stinging indictment of Scotland-yard. This indictment comprehended the men as well as the system. "There are far too many boyish policemen" is a phrase which expressed a common complaint. A prevalent idea is that the force is being overrun by mere raw youths from the country. "The old men, with a knowledge of the locality and the people about, have been weeded out since Warren took command at Scotland-yard," declared an old tradesman. It is also maintained that the constables are seriously lacking in intelligence and resource. Said one shopkeeper, who had sufficiently learnt what "burglary" meant, "'Tecs and inspectors examine the place, make notes, and go away; and one hears no more about it" The courage of the average constable is even impeached; it is held of him that he often manifests an unbounded belief in the virtue of "living to fight another day." The tradesmen are not keen to condemn them for this little failing, especially as Scotland-yard does not allow the constables to work in couples. A street ruffian, it is readily acknowledged, is often a very dangerous animal—a single kick from a creature of this kind may render a man's life a misery to him to the hour of his death; and, "after all, a policeman is only a man."

Samples of our "Civilization."

But if the disorder is confined to the nights, danger is present equally both day and night Six weeks ago, about five o'clock in the evening, in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Church, a poor half-demented woman, who had stood upon the pathway in a most harmless way for half an hour, was pushed by a coal-car man into the carriage-way, and was there pelted with mud and ill-treated in the most violent and shameful manner by a number of roughs who had gathered in that section of the thoroughfare. A female householder, who looked on the shocking scene from a window, at times thought that the wretched woman would be killed. There were quite twenty fellows engaged in this woman-baiting, while, taking spectators and actors together, there would be a crowd of a hundred people assembled around her. Fully twenty minutes elapsed before a policeman appeared on the scene. The lady explained her inactivity in the matter by the observation, that the condition of the district is such that "whatever is going on, we dare not interfere." Three months ago a gentleman was knocked down and kicked in the roadway, in the daytime, by half a dozen fellows. A lady and her two daughters witnessed this incident from the window of their house, but they were afraid to go to the door to call the police. A young lady from the country who was recently paying a short visit to a surgeon resident in the road, asked her way when in the locality of Holborn Town Hall, and a fellow led her off to St. Giles's; happily in time she turned suspicious, and ran away from her "guide" A helpless ice-cream man was recently unmercifully pelted for many minutes in the middle of the day, nobody venturing to remonstrate with his persecutors. At last an old gentleman, a baker, thoroughly ashamed of this latest phase of our English civilization, valiantly stepped forward to the relief of the foreigner in distress, and the ruffians quickly vanished, vanquished by a show of stern determination. A week or two ago, again in the daytime, one of three big girls threw down a lady, who sustained a shock which kept her ill for three days. The wife of one of the shopkeepers in the street, who attends to another business at a distance, when returning home at midnight on Saturdays with the proceeds of the day's sale in her purse, feels compelled to walk in the middle of the road in order to reach her residence. "I can scarcely go out without being knocked over; and I dare not let my little girls out of the house—they have been molested once, at night," explained a lady, who, being a native of the district, feels very keenly the change which has come over its character. It is difficult to decide whether these assaults and robberies are perpetrated by organized gangs; but a local doctor, who has given some little study to the subject, is quite convinced that the object of the ruffians, whether organized or not, is not rowdyism pure and simple, but robbery downright and thorough.

Ruffianism and Rowdyism Rampant.

While full note is taken of the robberies, the ruffianism and rowdyism hitherto so mildly mentioned cannot by any means be left out of account. A number of the inhabitants, we dare say, would be content to accept the robberies as an inevitable concomitant of our "civilization," if they could thereby see the last of the ruffianism and rowdyism which disgrace the neighbourhood. In the lower part of the road the residents are frequently made unwilling participants in the gaieties and enjoyments of bustling and boisterous "gentlemen" from the slums which still exist under the shadow of Holborn Town Hall; in the middle of the thoroughfare cabmen and coal-carmen appear to be under contract to supply lively and vigorous phrases by the bushel-load daily; while at the top of the road a body of railway station "lurchers" and hordes of unfortunate women of the lowest classes and their attendant "bullies" combine to create a state of things which is enough to drive every decent citizen out of the district. Judging from the weight of testimony, Gray's-inn-road seems to have meted out more than its share of midnight disorder. Wild yelling, ribald singing, riotous conduct generally, would appear from various accounts to have reached their acme there.

The Robbers' Record for a South London Street.

South London, there is reason to believe, enjoys a measure of police protection approximating more closely to efficiency than that afforded to Northern London. Still, the tradesmen south of the Thames are pretty heavy sufferers under the Thieves' Tribute. This is made abundantly evident by the results of an inquiry pursued by a couple of our representatives last week away down in the borough of Bermondsey. Their investigation in the Gray's-inn-road district concluded, they betook themselves across the Bridges, intent upon discovering, in a haphazard sort of way, whether or not the experiences of the shopkeepers in the well-known thoroughfare between Holborn and King's-cross had anything approaching a counterpart in any other district of the metropolis. Resolving to avoid on this occasion main streets, they ultimately drifted down, without suggestion of any kind, into a quarter of London into which they had not before penetrated—Bermondsey—where they proceeded to spend an afternoon in listening to the testimony of the shopkeepers on one side of a section of a street formerly known as Blue Anchor-lane, now yclept Southwark-park-road. Southwark-park-road is in the midst of a quarter almost exclusively occupied by working-class families of the superior order. In fact, it is a leading thoroughfare in the aristocratic district of Bermondsey, the population of Bermondsey being almost entirely working-class in its composition; and it presents a thoroughly busy aspect only on Friday and Saturday nights, when costermongers' barrows line the roadway. Yet out of the fifty-eight business premises which our representatives visited the occupants of twenty-five, or nearly one-half, had either paid the Thieves' Tribute more or less, or had had it demanded of them, within the past two years, the number of robberies in that period being seventy-four and attempted robberies seven. And this without taking into account a heavy list of pocketpicking cases.

The Lot of the Small Shopkeeper—Worry and Watchfulness.

The quality of the robbery varies, of course. There is the burglary of £200 worth of stock a fortnight ago at a jeweller's establishment; the snatching of £6 in silver from the front board of a butcher four months since; the stealing of £10 worth of jewellery from the house of a butterman last Whit Monday; the daring burglary of £12 from the bedroom of a dairyman a month ago. On the other hand, there are the series of small shop door thefts from boot dealers, drapers, clothiers, millers, bakers; the stealing of a set of cheap jugs from a poor Frenchwoman's small stock of ware; the disappearance of half-a-pound of tea from a grocer's counter; the tobacconist's loss of eighteen-pennyworth of cigarette-papers; the pilfering of bottles of perfume from the chemist's. Even if they stood alone, these last petty thefts would be bad enough. In value they will in a year often run up to a sum really serious for a small tradesman to lose—sometimes, there is ground for believing, to the amount of all his local rates and taxes put together, and the worry and watchfulness they entail must give shopkeeping a high place upon any list of unhealthy and undesirable occupations. But they do not stand alone. An examination of the Record shows some half-a-dozen serious robberies, all committed within the last half-dozen months. We must not forget, too, that the customer frequently suffers, as well as the tradesman. Southwark Park-road would appear to be a perfect Golconda for pickpockets. At one time a tradesman was accustomed to find his back yard bestrewn on the Sunday morning with empty purses. Last Christmas a young lady who left her father's shop for two or three minutes to purchase some small article from a stall on the roadway in front of the house discovered on her return that her pockets had been picked of 12*s*. The most audacious case of robbery that came to the ears of our representatives, however, was that wherein a man who professed a desire to purchase some palliasses in a furnishing warehouse picked a purse containing 30*s*. from the pocket of the lady who was serving him, in the absence of her son, the proprietor of the place. The worst of these street robberies is that the victims are generally the female heads of working-class families, who are often at one swoop deprived of the

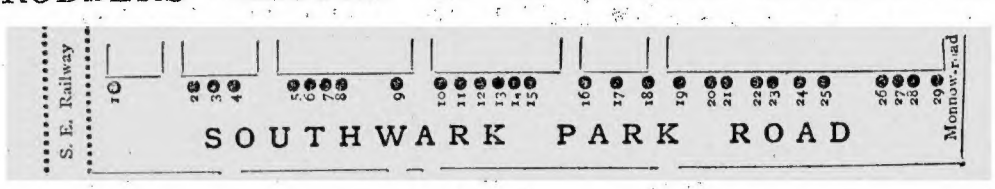
money which they had intended to expend upon the week's marketing; which means probably that every week several families have to go "short" of the leading necessaries of life because a predatory gang flourishes almost unchecked in the important industrial district of Bermondsey.

"THE ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT OFFICER."

The remarks of the residents upon the police were much the same as those heard in Gray's-inn-road. "Too many of our policemen are raw country lads." Why does Sir Charles Warren not enlist Londoners, selecting men for service in districts which they have known since their boyhood? A fine appearance is demanded in a policeman, not a bright brain. Muscularity is the great thing; mental power is a minor matter. Even their physical capacity, however, is sometimes questioned. It is only the other day that a constable in the M division was dismissed for turning tail when he came across a comrade in difficulties; and individual policemen are occasionally accused of manifesting an intelligible generosity of mind when big men are engaged in the pastime of making themselves disagreeable to tradesmen or their fellow-passengers on the street. But, the physical aspect apart, it is pretty generally acknowledged that some of the constables in the division are very "muddle-headed." "They are like ostriches," said one tradesman. The detectives did not seem to be held in much higher regard than the uniformed constables. "Tip and treat," was said in more than one quarter to be the order of the day where they were concerned. It was reported of them: "If they can pocket a shilling, they will." "Two months ago," according to one tradesman, "a sergeant of detective police became so drunk when in the company of a band of betting-men that his comrades poured whisky into his pockets, and he offered to fight the best man among them." "I used to treat them," added this gentleman, "but I have not done so since Trafalgar-square." "The number of intelligent men in this division," said a well-informed man, "can be counted on the fingers." There is in Southwark Park-road, as in other districts, a considerable diversity of opinion as to the value of the "police-point" system. The tradesmen close to the "point" like it, of course; those away from it demand its abolition and diminution in the length of beats, which to some shopkeepers seem terribly long. But even the "point" system is not a security against burglary to the tradesmen in the immediate vicinity, as this story will show. Two or three weeks ago a tradesman, returning home close upon one o'clock, owing to his having lost a late train, found that he had left his key in the house, and as there stood erect in front of the shop a boarded ladder which men engaged in painting the premises had left behind, he availed himself of it in order to enter the house by the second-floor window; this he did whilst a policeman was standing on point duty at the corner of the street, within twenty yards, without the constable perceiving him; in fact the policeman "never turned his back from the premises till I got down and looked through the door of the shutters, and then he walked off in the opposite direction." But the best story told against the police down in Bermondsey is that the vicarage in Grange-road, next to the police-station, was recently burgled!

The above are the experiences of the shopkeepers in a comparatively retired and quiet South London street. If things be thus in the green tree, what will they be in the dry?

THE ROBBERS' RECORD OF A SOUTH LONDON STREET.



1. Pawnbroker's: The aged occupant of these premises acknowledged that he was occasionally the victim of shop-door robberies, but declined to enlighten our Commissioners as to details.
2. Cornchandler's: "Just before Christmas, in the morning, the till was attempted. Youngsters used to steal a sack of wheat from those at the door almost weekly before wire guards were put upon the sacks. There is any amount of pocket-picking on Saturday nights. Women customers have reported a dozen cases this year. In these street robberies the amounts sometimes are small, sometimes 5*s.* or 10*s.*"
3. Draper's: "Two years ago, when we used to 'dress' outside, we generally missed three or four different articles in a winter."
4. Shoemaker's: About six months ago 5*s.* worth of shoes were taken from the shop-door; a fortnight before there had also been a robbery. Similar thefts happen every now and again. "Pocket-picking on Friday and Saturday nights is very bad. The last case was seven weeks ago, when 10*s.* or 15*s.* was taken."
   Grocer's: Two or three years ago, on Sunday mornings, the tenant often found empty purses in his back yard, where they had been thrown on Saturday nights by thieves.
   Greengrocer's: Pickpockets are numerous on Friday and Saturday nights. Have certainly known of four cases in vicinity of shop within the last fifteen months; the last was two or three months ago. The victims are nearly all women.
5. Butterman's: Last Whit-Monday the shop was entered from the front, and £10 worth of jewellery was stolen from the bedroom of the lady of the house.
6. Greengrocer's: On Sunday week the shutters were taken down.
7. Shoemaker's: About a year ago, nearly a butt of leather, worth about £1 10*s.*, was taken from the inside of the shop in the afternoon. Several pairs of boots have gone. Just before the theft of the butt, on a Saturday night, five pairs were taken at once, the value being about £1.
8. Machinist's: The week before last some burglars were heard soon after midnight, but a neighbour disturbing them, they fled. Six weeks ago, a little before midnight, two or three "Waterbury's" and a bag of coppers were stolen. The thieves, who were disturbed, entered from a cellar-grating at the back.
   Oilman's: Within the last year had heard several complaints of pocket-picking in the street.
9. China shop: "Six weeks ago, a pretended customer, carrying a sack, asked for flowerpots; and while I was away in the back premises, fetching them, he put a set of jugs, worth 3*s.*, into the sack. When the flowerpots were brought, he postponed a purchase. Two or three months ago two frying-pans, hanging outside, were taken."
10. Butcher's: Four months ago, about half-past nine o'clock on a Saturday night, a bowl of silver, containing £6 or £7, was snatched from the front board. It was never traced. Nine months ago thieves climbed over at the back and poisoned a neighbour's valuable dog.
11. Jeweller's: Last Monday week, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, burglars climbed upon a balcony over the shop, and, entering by a front-room window, came down into the shop. They took away £200 worth of goods, including over ninety watches left for repair, over thirty gold watches, and a variety of lockets, brooches, and other small articles in the same case as the gold watches. The silver stock on either side of the gold watches was not touched. The thieves would be on the premises about three-quarters of an hour. Three years ago the shop was attempted by burglars from behind.
12. Draper's: At the beginning of this year children's jackets were stolen from the front of the shop.
13. Bootmaker's: "I have been to the police-court twelve times in six years—mostly in consequence of thefts by boys from the outside of the shop, but the last case concerned a man. The year before last there were a good many robberies, and I lost about £1 10*s.* worth of goods. A year ago a shoplifter took a pair of boots from the counter. Four years ago an attempt at burglary was made, the thieves trying to lift the revolving shutters if we did not exhibit goods outside, we would lose at least half our cheap trade."
14. Hatter's: A year ago, in the middle of the day, two half-guinea umbrellas were taken from the counter. About ten months ago, at midday, a hat was stolen from the top of a stand in the shop. Two winters ago the door was attempted one evening, while we were out; the thieves' key broke in the lock. Three years ago, at midday, a coat was stolen from the door. Six weeks ago, on a Saturday night, a lady had her purse, containing 11*s.*, stolen in the street. Last winter the daughter of the house had her pocket picked of 12*s.* in crossing the street about nine o'clock one Friday night.
15. Grocer's: Nine months ago, on a Saturday evening, half a pound of tea was stolen from the counter.
16. Draper's: Before we started a watch outside, a year ago, we lost several pounds' worth of goods in a year. Last Friday night our nurse had her purse, containing 8*s.*, stolen from her in the street by a respectably-dressed man. Customers lose purses nearly every Saturday night.
17. Clothier's: Three weeks ago a burglary was attempted, the thief climbing up a post in front of the shop; but the patent fastening of a window above the balcony of the shop frustrated the attempt. A year ago two men untied a coat at the door in the middle of the day; but the man carrying the coat was ultimately overtaken by a policeman and the coat recovered. The police dissuaded the shopkeeper from a prosecution: "It's no good wasting your time." This tradesman has all ready-made clothes chained to the woodwork of the shop in a most ingenious way. He has also an elaborate system of patent locks on the door, so that if thieves get in they cannot get out; and he always keeps handy a loaded revolver, which he says he would not hesitate to use if burglariously attacked.
18. Public-house: "Six dozen pots stolen in twelve months."
19. Bootmaker's: Last year more than half a dozen pairs of cheap boots were stolen.
20. Milkman's: About a month ago, at half-past three o'clock in the morning, a burglar entered the premises by the back door. The thief or thieves stole £12 or £13 from the occupant's bedroom while he was asleep. His keys were taken from the pockets of his trousers, lying at the foot of the bed, and then the burglar or burglars unlocked, first an outer box, and then the cash-box inside. The keys were left in the boxes. Two years ago, at Christmas time, while the shop attendant was at tea, a gammon of bacon, value 7*s.* or 8*s.*, was taken from the window.
21. Tobacconist's: A fortnight ago two boys took away cigarette papers to the value of 1*s.* 6*d.*, but the shopman following the boys, ultimately recovered them. Four or five years ago a box of cigars was stolen from the counter.
22. Furnisher's: "About six weeks ago, on a Friday evening, my mother had her pocket picked of 30*s.* by a man who was inquiring the price of palliasses."
23. Chemist's: A week or ten days ago the yard was entered, but a dog prevented further progress on the part of the burglars. Four months ago the house was entered, but happily it was empty at the time. People often take a bottle of perfume or a piece of soap.
24. Pawnbroker's: Over a year ago a carpet was taken from the door in the daytime. Six months ago, on a Friday night, a watch was stolen from a lady in the neighbourhood of the shop.
25. Post office: A year ago a man hid in the cellar in the daytime; but being frightened by the children of the house, fled before night.
   Bacon-dealer's: A week or two ago, the pocket of a lady neighbour was picked of a purse containing five or six shillings, down the street.
26. Greengrocer's: Now and again loses trifles.
27. Baker's: "In the last year we had a dozen thefts from the counter, the thieves being principally boys."
28. Draper's: Last winter there were half a dozen or more articles taken from the door; a few shillingsworth lost at a time.
29. Draper's: "Last year several things were stolen from the outside of the shop. Two years ago, in the forenoon, we lost on separate occasions, during fogs, two large pieces of tapestry carpet, worth £4 or £5 a piece. We lose something every year; floorcloth, shirtings, and other things have been taken."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We continue to-day the startling reports of our Commissioners as to the carnival of crime which riots unchecked by the police in the poorer districts of London. It is worth while noting that in the West there are no such complaints. Slowly the truth is filtering into the minds of the tradesmen who live outside the charmed circle that control of the police by the Home Office as opposed to control by the representatives of the people means the police force managed in the interest of "Society" and the classes, instead of being managed in the interest of the whole community. "Society" can always influence the Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner. The unlucky shopkeepers who do not do business with Society have no such resource. Hence they are left to go to the wall.

Lord Rosebery's speech on the Colonies yesterday was admirable. It is excellent when a statesman nowadays has the courage to profess that any great cause which brings with it no immediate prospect of votes at next election is a "dominant passion" of his public life. Would that we had more such dominant passions among our public men! It is the existence of these great ideals which give to politics an epic strain, and redeem political struggles from the low and sordid banality into which it degenerates the moment "statesmanship" becomes a mere struggle for place and power and pelf.

It is well to have the issue before us so clearly and courageously as it was put by Lord Rosebery yesterday. We are at the parting of the ways. We may keep our Empire or lose it. But if we wish to keep it, we must pay the price. And Lord Rosebery stated the price in the following terms:—

> No great benefit—no such benefit as that—can be obtained without a sacrifice. You will have, as I think, to admit the colonies to a much larger share in your affairs than you do at present. You will have to give them a right to prompt the voice of England when it speaks abroad to a much greater extent than you do at present. You must be prepared for demands, sometimes unreasonable, such as spoiled children sometimes make. You must be prepared in some respects to diminish your own insular freedom of action on behalf of your giant offspring abroad. But to my mind the sacrifice is worth it.

That is because Lord Rosebery believes in the Empire. But do his colleagues? That is a question which we wish could be answered with an unhesitating affirmative.

"Permit me," writes a correspondent, "to thank you for your Note concerning the last extraordinary *volte-face* of Sir W. Harcourt. Some who do not know the man may think you hit too hard, but your Note was milk and water compared with that which I and many other teetotallers of long standing would have written if we had the opportunity. We had leisure enough, for we refused to attend the meeting to be chairmanned by Sir William. The temperance cause is not exactly in such a flourishing condition that it can afford to play such tricks as to canonize the right hon. member for Derby."

Miss F. P. Cobbe adds another to the sheaf of letters to the *Times* about the Whitechapel murderer. She flies, of course, with anti-vivisectionist eagerness upon the idea that he is "a physiologist delirious with cruelty, whose capture by dogs will therefore be a piece of poetical justice." But Miss Cobbe makes one suggestion of a more practical kind: "Why should such a thing as a female detective be unheard of in the land?" There is room for such a corps, no doubt, as auxiliary to the "detectives who don't detect." But there is a class of detectives who do detect—the peculiar class of "private inquiry officers." Women are quite commonly employed in this work, and are found extremely useful. A more crooked branch of the subject is the co-operation of the ordinary policeman with female "pals" and "noses," into which the public got a glimpse in the Endacott inquiry at Scotland-yard.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks at Birmingham last night Mr. Chamberlain said "with them politics was a religion as much as, and greater and better than, some of the religions which denominations had hitherto professed." It is not quite clear whether the "them" in this passage refers to the Unitarians, at whose Sunday School celebration Mr. Chamberlain was speaking, or, as most people might suppose, to the only "them" who count for anything in Birmingham—to wit, Mr. Chamberlain and his family party. If the latter is the case, we have Mr. Chamberlain revealed in a new capacity as the prophet of a new faith. The Brummagem Mahommed of the Religion of Politics resembles his Arabian prototype in making submission the key-note of his religion. The new Islam which has Birmingham as its Mecca and Mr. Chamberlain as its Prophet is, however, hardly likely to become the Church of the Future, unless, indeed, "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" are to be henceforth regarded as "greater and better than" faith, hope, and charity.

Lord Rosebery hit the right nail upon the head in his answer yesterday to the "change of policy in twenty-four hours" argument. So far from the Liberal party having suddenly reversed its opinions three years ago at Mr. Gladstone's bidding, the simple fact is, as Lord Rosebery said, that "Mr. Gladstone was rather behind than before." Some of us had long been firm believers of the true faith, and all of us were nearly persuaded. Of course there are a few men on one side whose pronouncedly anti-Irish opinions will always lay themselves open to the charge of inconsistency, and these men must reply to the *argumentum ad hominem* by such *tu quoques* as they can. But for the mass of us, the true answer is that given by Lord Rosebery. Mr. Gladstone's fault was not that he came round too fast, but that he came round too slow.

Very good, too, were Lord Rosebery's description of "the broken potsherds of policy" which can alone be discovered in the conglomerate mass of the Unionists, and his picture of the Government as no less "hopeless, helpless, and useless" than their Mr. Matthews:—

> They cannot move further in the direction of coercion, because I do not think even they, in the present state of affairs, would venture to ask Parliament for further powers. They dare not move nearer to us because they have given pledges from which they cannot easily extricate themselves. They must remain motionless, imprisoning members of Parliament, arresting newsboys, carrying out evictions when they are ordered by the landlords, doing the dirty work of Ireland, and at the same time vaunting their patriotism to the four corners of the globe—a policy of bully and of brag. They cannot move, they remain as you may have seen a circus horse—majestically snorting and prancing and pretending to do a good deal when they are doing nothing.

"Snorting and prancing" is by no means a bad description of Mr. Goschen and other of the Government's chief speakers. Mr. Balfour, with his "I tell you frankly that to me the whole thing is a jest," is of course the clown of the circus.

The *Standard*, commenting on the visit of the German Emperor to Italy, says: "There were persons in this country who, refusing to be taught better, clung to the notion that the German Emperor would impress on Austria-Hungary the duty and necessity of deferring in some degree to the wishes of the Tzar regarding Bulgaria. Their illusions are now probably at an end. Europe has been made to understand that, for practical ends and purposes, the German army and the Austro-Hungarian army are one." How absurd all this is! Russia has no objections, not the least in the world, to the unification of the German and Austrian armies, so long as the German Emperor directs the unified armies and the policy which these armies exist to support. And it is much too soon to assume that the German Emperor's effusion about the Austrian army was anything more than a blind to cover the fact that he had taken firm control of the Austrian policy.

The letter from the Chairman of the London School Board, which is published in the papers this morning, must not be allowed to obscure what is one of the chief issues at the coming election. That issue is simply this: is present economy to be carried to the pitch of sacrificing future efficiency? The present Board have brought down the rate; but they have done so by ceasing to provide for future needs. Every year some 15,000 children are added to the school population of London. Of course you can reduce present expenditure by ceasing to begin providing in 1888 the school-places which will be wanted in 1891. But, if so, two things will happen. First, in 1891, your school-places will be totally inadequate; and secondly, you will have to pay dearer then for sites which you might have bought cheaper now. This is an aspect of the case which all true friends of education should keep well in front.

A very curious law case is at present occupying the authorities at Melun. P. A. Bareiller, a French barrister, and formerly a great lover of art and antiquities, withdrew suddenly some years ago from the world and buried himself in his castle at Boissise le Roi, near Melun, where he grew cabbages and where he soon became the best-hated man of the district, on account of his miserly and quarrelsome habits. Early last year he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for attempting to shoot a labourer who had asked him for his pay. At the end of July, 1887, he died in prison at Melun, after handing his will to a warder, with the remark that now he could die in peace. When the will was read it appeared that the castle and estate of about 180 acres had been left to the Crown Prince of Germany, with the stipulation that an agricultural institute should be founded at the castle, in which only Germans should be employed, and from which Frenchmen were to be rigorously excluded. The heirs' attempt of "taking the law" of their dead relative was frustrated by a communication from the German Embassy that the Crown Prince—then Frederick III.—was not disposed to accept the inheritance, and his communication not having been put in a strictly

legal formula, the question arises now, after the Emperor's death, whether the natural heirs may accept as their own their relative's property, or whether a formal deed will first have to be signed by the Emperor's heirs, by which the inheritance is made over to the French relatives of the old miser, who has avenged his wrongs in a manner than which nothing could be more mortifying to his countrymen.

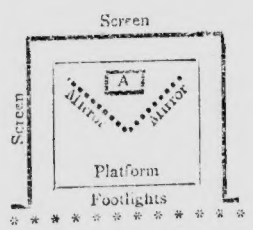
"SHE" AND HERCAT AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

That the Egyptian Hall should be for a time in other hands than those of Mr. Maskelyne is, we are informed, owing to the fact that the proprietor is engaged in mystifying the provinces, as he has for many years mystified London. In all these years Mr. Maskelyne has never once failed: every trick, every illusion, has gone off successfully, with the regularity of the clockwork to which, in his early years, he devoted himself. But on the gentleman who now treads the same stage—with its boards all saturated with white magic and witchery—the mantle of Mr. Maskelyne has not fallen. Great praise is due to him for his ventriloquism—that is really admirable. His conjuring, on the other hand, is poor, and his great "illusion" amusingly non-illusory. We know not if Mr. Hercat was particularly unfortunate when we witnessed his entertainment, but he certainly experienced more *contretemps* in the evening than Mr. Maskelyne generally does in the year.

The chief feature in the programme is the "new and startling illusion," thus announced: "The Mystery of She: the Ashes of Ayesha are burnt in the presence of the audience." A large platform erected on short legs was placed upon the stage, a space of nine inches or a foot enabling the audience to see between them. On the platform stood a skeleton frame made up of brass rods which, if covered with a curtain round about, would assume the appearance of a small square shower-bath. The conjurer appeared, and, after declaiming against such a thing as a trap-door, explained that there were no glasses of any kind; to prove which he pushed a long stick beneath the platform till it struck the further end of the screen that surrounded it. But he invited no one to come on to the stage and test the accuracy of his assertion. This screen was evidently a very important adjunct, for it cut off all possibility of outside communication, and Mr. Hercat thrashed it soundly with his wand to show that it contained no doors. He now called for a plateful of the ashes of "She." A waiter brought them politely on a japanned tin plate. They were placed lighted in a stand within the brass framework, which, by the way, was placed far back from the footlights. A covering was now brought in, held down to show that there was "no deception," and then fitted over the framework. What should have followed was this. After the ashes were duly deposited in their place and set on fire the curtain should have been closed, which, on reopening, should have revealed "She"—not Mr. Rider Haggard's "She," but a muslin-clad lady of the Greek chorus type. Then, on the damsel retiring into her shower-bath, the covering would be once more closed, and when it was reopened "She" should be shown to have disappeared.

What really happened, however, was this: Looking beneath the raised platform we observed two legs or struts for which we could not account on the basis of construction alone. But on the supposition that they were to serve as receptacles or supports for the edges of looking-glasses, disposed on the principle of the "Sphinx's Head" and other kindred tricks, they were quite intelligible. On these struts we determined, as far as possible, to keep our eye. And we were right. When Mr. Hercat and his assistant brought in their covering for the brass framework they spread it out, touching the floor, nominally to give the audience an opportunity of examining it thoroughly, but actually to mask the mirrors being placed in position. Had the conjurer done his duty properly he might have concealed effectually this portion of his secret, but, leaving a quarter of the stage uncovered, the process to which we have referred was clearly visible. Not only did he fail in this, but in closing the curtains he exerted *trop de zèle*; wherefore, lifting the opposite corner slightly, he allowed us, and those sitting immediately behind—if they had looked—to perceive the lady come up through the trap door, the existence of which he had so vigorously and, from the conjurer's point of view, so naturally and properly denied. Then after "She" had ground out a few lines by rote she returned to her lair—distinctly perceptible to at least a few of the spectators as she descended the trap; while more perceptible still was the vase of fire which took her vacated place, coming up in a very wobbly manner indeed.

The principle of the whole thing is easily explained—a principle which can be applied to the solution of many a kindred problem. The glasses (of which, by the way, we could see the glistening edge against the strut) are arranged V-shaped, the apex being towards the spectator, thus:—The dotted line shows the mirrors, which reflect the sides of the screen, while the spectator imagines he is looking right through at the back of it. Under the cover of these glasses the Rider-Haggard-Hercat creation comes up into the bathing-tent, and is lowered out of it, at will.



A.—Brass framework and trap.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

THE CRYPTOGRAM QUASHED.*

In reviewing Mr. Ignatius Donnelly's "Great Cryptogram" we wrote as follows:—"Both his selection and his arrangement of words seem to be perfectly arbitrary. He has so many ways of adding and subtracting, of 'modifying' his mysterious 'root-numbers,' of starting forwards from this point and backwards from that, of including or excluding bracket-words and hyphenated words, of flying about from column to column and from page to page, that we see no reason why the same method, or lack of method, patiently applied, should not extract from the First Folio text anything the manipulator pleases—a prophecy of the Battle of Waterloo, for example, or a criticism of 'Robert Elsmere.'" We had neither the time nor the space to carry out our own suggestion, for the working of Mr. Donnelly's process demands both energy and elbow-room. It was certainly a thing to be done, however; and the Rev. Dr. Nicholson of Leamington has risen to the occasion with a pamphlet of 64 pp. which finally demolishes the so-called cryptogram. He shows that Mr. Donnelly's whole method is summed up in "this simple rule—first catch your word, then cook the root to match it." He shows that by Mr. Donnelly's system of root-numbers and modifiers, of counting now from this point now from that, of omitting or including bracket-words and hyphenated words just as it suits his convenience, the manipulator can choose any word that suits his purpose, and with a little patience, concoct a calculation which shall seem to lead to it. His principle of working, according to Dr. Nicholson, gives Mr. Donnelly no fewer than 3,309,000 chances in his favour. "With so many tickets in the lottery, any word desired can be drawn from the column. With so many millions of chances in his favour, Mr. Donnelly may weave at will unlimited romances out of the thousands of words in these Plays." The calculation by which Dr. Nicholson arrives at these figures may be open to mathematical criticism, but even if we reduce Mr. Donnelly's chances by a million or two, it is still evident that he has provided himself with an infinitely adaptable mechanism for hooking any word he has set his heart on. This Dr. Nicholson proves in the happiest way. By a strict adherence to Mr. Donnelly's own methods, he extracts from four pages of "Henry IV." the statement that *Master Will-i-am Jack-spur writ this play and was engaged at the Curtain*. Nay, more, he deduces the same statement five times over, starting in turn from each of the five root-numbers of Mr. Donnelly's system. We of course use the phrase "starting from the root-numbers" in a purely Donnellian sense. As a matter of fact, Dr. Nicholson starts from the words and works backwards to the root-numbers; his contention being (and he proves it beyond all rational doubt) that this is Mr. Donnelly's own order of procedure. It must be noted that Dr. Nicholson's work is not a mere burlesque of the cryptogram. Of these we have had enough and to spare; they prove nothing. Dr. Nicholson seriously applies Mr. Donnelly's methods, under conditions if anything more stringent than those which Mr. Donnelly imposes on himself, and by these methods produces sentences (we have quoted only one) which flatly contradict Mr. Donnelly's theories. The same reduction to absurdity could be extended indefinitely. Not even Mr. Donnelly, indeed, could find in Shakspeare allusions to the phonograph, or to dynamite, or to boycotting, though it would go hard but by dumb-crambo combinations (such as "Seas-ill" for Cecil and "To-amiss" for Thomas) he should produce something fairly resembling these words. Otherwise, there is no limit to the revelations with which he may favour us. He has Shakspeare's whole vocabulary at his command, and can rearrange the words as he pleases; but after Dr. Nicholson's analysis of his methods, he may as well abandon the tedious farce of pretending that his rearrangement is guided by any arithmetical clew.

"Mr. Donnelly is honest in his hallucinations," says Dr. Nicholson. "He speaks sincerely, I doubt it not, all through his volumes, from the first moment when, as he tells us, conviction dawned upon him while reading the words, 'I have found a gammon of Bacon.'" Has Dr. Nicholson studied pages 805 and 807 of Mr. Donnelly's work? On page 805 he will find it asserted that the cryptogram guided Mr. Donnelly to the words: "They fortify the town of Gan-Gate. Our forces take it after a hard fight;" and on page 807 he will find Mr. Donnelly solemnly asseverating that until the cryptogram evolved this statement he had never heard of Guinegate or the Battle of Spurs. If this be true, then Dr. Nicholson's case falls to the ground, and there is something in the cryptogram after all. If it be false, what becomes of Mr. Donnelly's sincerity? We should like to know how Dr. Nicholson escapes from this dilemma.

"THE EMPEROR'S DIARY."

"The Emperor's Diary." Edited by Henry W. Lucy. (Routledge.) This is a publication with a somewhat misleading title. Mr. Lucy writes an introduction, but curiously omits to explain that the so-called "Emperor's Diary of the Franco-German War" is not such at all, but merely a reprint—so far as we have observed, *literatim et verbatim*—of the scrappy extracts which the *Times* selected from the Diary. The book is filled out with a republication of some similar extracts from the old Diary of 1866, by twenty pages of padding from the pen of Mr. Lucy, and by those little italic "inserts" for which the last editorship of the *Daily News* will doubtless be long remembered. The reprint of the erroneously-labelled scraps from the *Times* extends, we should add, to the blunders of that journal; with the result that the meaning of the German original is often seriously perverted.

* "No Cipher in Shakespeare: Being a Refutation of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly's 'Great Cryptogram.'" By the Rev. A. Nicholson, LL.D., Incumbent of S. Alban's, Leamington. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. Leamington; Burgis and Colbourne. 1888.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRIDGE OF HOPE IN THE EAST-END.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Nine years ago I came down to live in Ratcliff-highway with the simple determination of finding out how best to help that class of poor miserable women whose mode of living has been so prominently brought forward by the horrible events of the past few weeks. During all this time I have been able to keep an open door for them, and, with my fellow-helpers, have been learning as we could only learn, by experience, how most wisely and effectively to help those who come to us. The work has been very quietly carried on, but our houses have always been full to overflowing; and, while hundreds of young girls and children have been rescued from the most dangerous surroundings, trained as little servants, emigrated to the colonies, and in other ways given a fair start in life, still many more from among the fallen have found our Home a "Bridge of Hope," by which they have passed on to better things.

The revelation of existence in Whitechapel lodging houses and in the streets of our great city must not simply evoke words of commiseration, or be allowed to die out as a nine days' wonder, but must surely result in very practical measures being adopted for permanently benefiting those at least who are willing to be helped.

Hundreds of women in this sad East-end lead their degraded lives of sin for daily bread or to secure a night's shelter in a fourpenny lodging house, a fact of which none can now plead ignorance, for the horrors of a few weeks (to our shame as a nation be it said) have brought out in awful relief the conditions under which so many of our fellow-creatures exist, and which, though told persistently and without exaggeration by East-end workers, have made but little impression.

Finding that the missing link in the work in Ratcliff-highway was a night shelter, we have during the past year built one as a wing to our new refuge, and which will be opened on the 30th inst. by the Bishop of Bedford, although circumstances have compelled us already to give shelter in it to many who needed immediate help. Night shelters answering only the purpose of casual wards may be the means of as much harm as good, but, managed with judicious discrimination and constant personal supervision, I believe that our "Bridge of Hope" night shelter will be an effectual means of helping not only those who have fallen, but of saving very many friendless young girls from utter despair when they come to their last resources. At this moment the strain of the work is very great. While people are devising, and very rightly so, how best to organize new methods and larger schemes, it sometimes appears that those who have been plodding on in the midst of the misery, and who have to bear the brunt of sudden emergencies, are apt to be forgotten, and, however unwillingly we do so, it seems right to call attention to our present need of financial help. We are always thankful to see visitors, or to send reports if desired. Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space,—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

MARY H. STEER,

Hon. Supt. Ratcliff-highway Refuge, St. George's-in-the-East, London, E.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.)

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

BARHAM, The Rev. R. H., B.A. "The Life and Remains of Theodore Edward Hook." (Bentley.) [A new and revised edition. The biography of Hook fills some 255 pages. The remaining 235 pages contain the remains. Cloth.]

BAXLEY, ISAAC R. "The Prophet: and other Poems." (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A volume of verse, beautifully printed and bound. Pp. 74, cloth.]

BIGELOW, JOHN. "Emanuel Swedenborg: Servus Domini." (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A sketch of Swedenborg's life and teachings, with a list of his scientific and theological works. Pp. 86, paper covers.]

BONHAM, JOHN M. "Industrial Liberty." (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A discussion of "trusts," of obstacles in the way of reform, of protection, of paternal government, &c. Pp. 414, cloth.]

BOWKER, R. R. (Editor). "The President's Message, 1887, of Grover Cleveland." (London: Putnam's.) [An annotated reprint. No. XLVII. of the "Questions of the Day" Series. Pp. 38, cloth.]

DIEHL, ALICE MANGOLD. "Fire." (Ward and Downey.) [A novel in two volumes.]

FOTHERGILL, SAMUEL. "Essays on Popular Subjects." (Digby and Long). [The popular subjects dealt with in this book are (1) "Gladstone, Ritualism, and Ritual." (2) The Fallacies of Darwinian Evolution. (3) The Modern Strafford, and (4) Socialism in the North. Pp. 230, cloth.]

HEADLAM, STEWART D. "The Laws of Eternal Life." (London: Frederick Verinder.) ["Studies in the Church Catechism." Pp. 56, cloth.]

IRVING'S "SKETCH BOOK." (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A beautifully printed edition, bound in fancy cloth, with portrait. Pp. 307 and 290—two volumes in one.]

KEBBEL, T. E., M.A. "Life of George Crabbe." (Walter Scott. 1s.) [The new volume of the Great Writers Series, with a bibliography by Mr. J. P. Anderson. Pp. 151, cloth.]

LEE-HAMILTON, EUGENE. "Imaginary Sonnets." (Elliot Stock.) [These sonnets are historical, and in point of time extend from 1120 to 1820. Pp. 101.]

"LINTON MEADOWS." "A World in White: and other Poems." (Ridgway.) [A volume of minor verse. Pp. 92, paper covers, 1s.]

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL. "The Independent in Politics." (Putnam's Sons.) [The address delivered before the Reform Club of New York, April 13, 1888, reprinted as a volume in the "Questions of the Day" series. Pp. 27.]

ROGERS, HELEN H. "That Boy Jack!" (John Hogg.) [A story for young folk. Pp. 188.]

ROOSE, ROBSON, M.D. "Infection and Disinfection." (Chapman and Hall.) [A very useful *résumé* of the subject, reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review*.]

STOKES, WHITLEY, D.C.L. "The Anglo-Indian Codes." (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) [Vol. II. Adjective Law. Pp. 1,224, cloth.]

WESTALL, WILLIAM. "Nigel Fortescue; or, the Hunted Man: an Andean Romance." (Ward and Downey.) [A novel in one volume. Pp. 340, cloth, 5s.]

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

At Home and Abroad.

The Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg are expected to leave Balmoral about the middle of next month for Windsor Castle. The Empress Frederick, according to present arrangements, is expected to visit the Queen at Windsor Castle upon the return of the Court from Scotland next month.

The German authorities at Metz have expelled from the town an Alsatian named Zimmerman, who was the editor of the French journal *Messin*.

It is probable that the German Imperial Parliament will meet on Tuesday the 20th of November next. The elections for the Prussian Parliament will take place towards the end of this month.

The Egyptian Government has submitted an amended Circular on the subject of the mixed tribunals to the representatives of the Powers for the approval of their respective Governments.

It is alleged at Shanghai that a secret treaty has been signed between Russia and Corea, securing extensive privileges to Russian traders and residents. The treaty establishes an exclusive Russian port at Funei.

The French hospital attendant who by mistake poisoned M. de Carayon-Latour is to be prosecuted for homicide, notwithstanding the desire of the deceased and his family to the contrary.

The letter purporting to be from Bishop Strossmayer, published in the *Cologne Gazette*, turns out to have been an impudent hoax. It was the work of a journalist at Eger, who showed his composition right and left before posting it to Cologne.

Mr. George Dalgleish, chief constable of Ashton-under-Lyne, died yesterday after twenty-five years' service. The appointment is worth £250 a year.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, who is now visiting Cardiff, had a banquet given in his honour yesterday afternoon at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff. The mayor presided.

The Marquis of Ripon last night gave an address at Reading on University Extension Lectures, in connection with a course to be delivered this autumn by Mr. Lang.

A Luton manufacturer, named Benjamin Buckingham, was brought before the borough magistrates yesterday charged with an offence under the Debtors Act. He was remanded, substantial bail being allowed.

Mrs. Scott Russell, a lady aged seventy years, lodging at Ventnor, met with a sad death on Tuesday. She fell with her head in the firegrate, and was burned to death before she was found by the servants.

William Samuels, aged thirty-five, a platelayer, while at work yesterday between Bethnal-green and Bishopsgate-street stations, on the Great Eastern Railway, was knocked down and killed by a fast train.

During his visit to Michailowo the Tzar received a deputation from the Kars district, who tendered an assurance that the people of that province feel boundless devotion to Russia, and look to the Empire for their continued welfare.

The *Pester Lloyd* publishes an article calling the attention of the Government to the necessity of reforming the Hungarian Upper House. The fact that men with brilliant names have committed suicide lately because they lacked means to maintain their dignity has suggested this reform.

Lord Hartington, during his visit to Belfast, has decided to receive no addresses, but he will deliver two important speeches on the political situation. Lord Northbrook, Viscount Baring, and Mr. Finlay, M.P., will accompany his lordship.

In Yorkshire yesterday, thousands of notices were given in by miners demanding an advance of 10 per cent. Some of the colliery owners have decided to resist the demand, and have given the day men notice that their services will not be required after fourteen days, thus bringing the pits to a standstill.

The Bishop of Chichester presided at a diocesan conference at Lewes yesterday. The principal discussion was with regard to the appointment of missionaries in large centres with the assent of the Bishop. A resolution of approval was carried.

One of the chief features at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference yesterday was a speech by Commander Cameron, R.N., who drew a far from reassuring picture of the effects of slavery and the drink traffic in Africa, especially the Congo Free State.

The Privy Council has officially intimated that an inquiry will be held at Bournemouth respecting an application for a charter of incorporation. An inquiry held in 1884 resulted in the refusal of the Privy Council to grant a charter, and subsequently a second application was refused without inquiry.

The Archbishop of Canterbury last night opened a Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute in that city. The funds for establishing the Institute have been subscribed among friends of the soldiers, and one of the main features of the undertaking is that no intoxicating liquors are to be sold on the premises.

It is stated that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach underwent a long examination of the eyes a few days since at Wiesbaden, when the specialists who were consulted gave a most satisfactory report. Sir Michael has now left town for further rest in the country.

A resolution was passed yesterday by the Sheffield town council approving of the scheme for a ship canal between Sheffield and the Humber, and regretting that they had no funds out of which they could legally vote a contribution towards the preliminary expenses.

The President of the Brussels Exhibition yesterday gave a lunch in honour of the Lord Mayor of London. The entertainment was held in the grand saloon of the Exhibition, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, the British and American flags predominating.

Permission has been granted by the War Office for a field-day to be held near Chobham in the course of next week, in which the Eton College Volunteers will be engaged with a battalion of the Foot Guards. Some of the regular mounted infantry and a battery of artillery will also take part in the operations.

In connection with the Dairy Show at the Agricultural Hall the general meeting of members was held yesterday, the Marquis of Bristol presiding, when the report mentioned that the long-contemplated Dairy Institute is in a fair way to being launched. An invitation to visit Scotland next year has been accepted.

The shooting expedition of the Emperors of Germany and Austria having terminated, their Majesties travelled yesterday from Neuberg to Muerzzuschlag, where they parted. The Emperor William proceeded on his tour, and the Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by the King of Saxony and Prince Leopold, returned to Vienna.

AN ATLANTIC LINER IN COLLISION.

LOSS OF TWENTY-ONE LIVES.

A telegram from Halifax to New York states that the captain of the National Line steamer *The Queen*, which arrived there this morning from England, reports that when off the Banks of Newfoundland in a dense fog at 3 A.M. on the 5th inst., she ran down the fishing schooner *Madeleine*, of Granville, striking her amidships and causing her to sink immediately. The captain, the two mates, and the cook of the *Madeleine* were saved, but the remainder of the crew, twenty-one in number, all perished. The damage done to *The Queen* herself by the collision was trivial. The *Madeleine* was starting for Havre at the time.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ROME.

HIS APARTMENTS DESCRIBED.

The German Emperor ended his visit to the Emperor of Austria yesterday, leaving Neuberg at half-past eleven, and reaching Mürzzuschlag at half-past twelve. There the two Emperors and the King of Saxony lunched, after which there was a cordial parting, and the German Emperor took train for Italy. On his arrival at Rome the Emperor William will be received by the King, and will proceed at once to his quarters at the Quirinal, where he intends, it is believed, to rest this evening. He will lunch with his Ambassador to the Pope on Friday, and afterwards leave the Embassy in his own carriage, accompanied by his suite, and at half-past one pay a visit to the Pope, the meeting being strictly private. The Emperor's suite will subsequently be presented to his Holiness. As his Majesty will thus leave an extra-territorialized locality for the Vatican, and as he will devote his first official visit to the Pontiff, the Vatican seems satisfied, and reasonable Italians will probably be equally content with this arrangement.

Rome presents a most festive appearance. The apartments destined for the Emperor's private use consist of five rooms. The first, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, is intended for the equerries in waiting. The second is a large reception room, the walls of which are covered with extremely fine tapestry by Bouché. The ceiling is panelled with an oval in the centre, and the whole is most richly decorated with figures painted by Professor Perricci representing the Genius of Art in the act of throwing flowers. Beyond this saloon is a smaller drawing-room. This is by far the most elegant of the apartments. The walls are of painted glass representing Chinese scenes. The ceiling is also of painted glass, and the whole is supported by beautifully carved Chinese lacquer. The furniture and all the ornaments of this room are Japanese. The writing room comes next. It has a magnificent vaulted ceiling, painted in fresco by Bruschi in 1873, representing Peace and War. The walls of the bedroom are covered with rich silk hangings expressly woven for the occasion—a white ground with masses of flowers in dark red. The bed is of ebony inlaid with gilt metal, surmounted with a canopy magnificently carved, and lined with a light-coloured silk.

The crowd of visitors who have arrived in Rome is enormous. Special trains follow special trains. People are flocking in from every part of Italy, and the festivities will certainly have a most popular character. No troops will take part in the great torchlight procession, so that it may be entirely a popular demonstration.

M. DE BRAZZA ON THE MURDER OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

In the course of an interview which the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* has had with M. de Brazza, the Governor of the French Congo, he said:—"I don't think that the very sweeping statements of that interpreter Assan Farran will ever tell in the least against the character of either Major Barttelot or Mr. Jameson. I don't know this Assan Farran personally, but he is a Syrian, and of a class in whom I place the slenderest confidence. They are, as a rule, an arrogant, offensive lot, with very little breeding, and even less probity. It is one of our misfortunes to have to employ a certain class of Syrian interpreters, as they give themselves out to be, for want of more respectable and intelligent men. Now about Major Barttelot's bodyguard. The men who accompanied him on his gallant venture to relieve Stanley are the most treacherous, faithless creatures in the whole country, utterly devoid of manly feeling and courage. In fact the Manyemi, pure and simple, are a race of robbers, assassins, and ravishers. For this reason I was astounded to learn that Major Barttelot had placed his life in their hands. He should have known what these men were, or at least Assan Farran, in his capacity of envoy to Tippoo Tib, ought to have told him. In this Stanley relief expedition, not 400, but perhaps 40,000 natives would have been required to open a straight road to the region of the White Nile, where I am convinced the great explorer is to be found. It is absurd to lay any blame on Mr. Jameson for being present at a cannibalistic orgie. This sort of thing takes place frequently in that part of the country, and unless with superior forces it is impossible to prevent them. What could Mr. Jameson do singly or with his friends against perhaps several thousand savages?"

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE BEARS.

The Prince of Wales and Crown Prince Rudolph were again unsuccessful yesterday in their bear-stalking. They tried the country round Franczal climbed almost perpendicular cliffs, and came upon the tracks of two bears, but in each case Bruin escaped without exposing himself to a rifle shot. The Prince of Wales good-naturedly declared that the beauty of the scenery quite compensated him for his disappointment. The Crown Prince's party returned to Görgeny in the afternoon, and was to reach Vienna to-day. On the 15th the Prince of Wales will have some chamois shooting in Styria.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

There will be an examination for Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions commencing on Friday, December 7, next. At least six scholarships, varying in value from £40 to £80 yearly, may be competed for; they will be awarded for proficiency in classics, mathematics, or natural science, or in any of these branches of study combined. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the first day of examination. Testimonials of good conduct and certificate of birth are to be sent in before the 1st of December next to one of the tutors of the college, the Rev. E. S. Roberts, M.A., or Mr. J. S. Reid, who will supply further details.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

AN ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The Dublin Mansion House Committee of the Parnell fund have to-day issued the following address to the Irish people:—

Fellow-countrymen,—The *Times* newspaper, following up its traditional policy towards Ireland, and exasperated by the success of our national movement, has resorted to a system of persistent and unscrupulous defamation directed against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. The Irish leader and your representatives are now about to meet a series of terrible accusations before a Commission of English judges. This will involve an outlay of many thousands of pounds. The *Times* can fall back upon its own vast resources, and can count upon the assistance of powerful and wealthy organizations, and even perhaps upon the aid of a Government whose existence may depend on the issue of this inquiry. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues must rely mainly for the means of their vindication upon the support of their fellow-countrymen. It is an occasion demanding a great national effort, and requiring the active co-operation, according to his means, of every member of the Irish race. The response to this appeal will demonstrate the nation's faith in the honour of its representatives and its recognition of those services to our country which have brought on the Irish parliamentary party the hatred of the class represented by the *Times*. It is unnecessary to point out the organization by which the collection can be best promoted. This may be safely left to local agencies. All interested in the success of the fund should bear in mind that as the Commission will resume its sittings on the 22nd of this month there is not a moment to be lost, and we therefore urge the immediate adoption throughout the country of the most prompt and vigorous action.

HORRORS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Commander Cameron was one of the speakers (by invitation) at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference yesterday. He introduced the subject of native races and the liquor traffic. The greatest of all evils, however, was the slave trade. African slavery had got worse than ever in the last few years, and nearly one-half of the Congo Free State was given up to that well-known slave hunter, Tippoo Tib. A recent German traveller said that he passed through a peaceful, prosperous country with 10,000 inhabitants, and four years later it was a desolate wilderness. He saw fifty right hands nailed up, and heard musketry. He found that the slave dealers were amusing themselves by shooting slaves, whose bodies were afterwards cut up to feed the cannibals employed in the horrible trade. Such things were continually going on, and the waste of human life was enormous. When he was in Africa he opened up some trade routes, which, he regretted to say, had been useful for the slave traders, but he yet hoped to be able to do something to stop that trade. He hoped to carry out General Gordon's idea of founding a colony on Lake Nyassa to fight against the slave trade in the interior of Africa.

The Rev. Walter A. Raikes moved "That the liquor traffic, as it has been carried on in Africa and in the Western Pacific, is utterly demoralizing to the native races, contrary to the real interests of trade, and a formidable hindrance to Christianity." He mentioned that the Cape Government had actually abolished the duty on spirits, and established a free trade in drink. (Shame.) He had seen Kaffir girls lying drunk round the waggons of the trader, having bought a bottle of gin for 6*d.*, and boys and girls of fourteen years of age received their wages in gin. In one year 9,000,000 gallons of gin and rum were poured into that unhappy country, and the boast of many native villages was the quantity of gin they could buy, and the pyramid of empty gin bottles in their principal square. The gin was sold at 2½*d.* a pint, and rum at 1*s.* 6*d.* a quart. A trade begun with gin did not lead to other trade, but continued and ended with gin. There were, however, some hopes of better things.

WORKHOUSE OFFICIALS AND THEIR BEER.

At the Holborn board of guardians meeting last night, Mr. John Ross moved "that all resolutions passed by the board allowing officers money in lieu of beer be rescinded and that officers who are abstainers be allowed lemonade, soda water, ginger beer, and milk." He complained that officers took money in lieu of beer, not because most of them were total abstainers, but because they objected to the quality of the beer supplied by the guardians, and bought other beer outside the workhouse establishments—some preferred whisky. (Laughter.) Not more than 10 per cent. of their officials were really teetotalers, and he disliked deception. Those who objected to the beer supplied should have the option of having temperance drinks, but not money. Mr. Miller proposed as an amendment that only in regard to future applications should the applicants be given the option of having teetotal drinks, and informed that no money allowance could be made. Mr. Ross accepted the amendment, which was ultimately agreed to.

THE CONDITION OF THE MONUMENT.

Considerable alarm was expressed with reference to the safety of the Monument and various buildings in the vicinity at this week's meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers. It was suggested that a dangerous subsidence had been caused by the execution of the works connected with the new subway which is to connect the City with South London. Mr. Murray, the principal assistant in the City architect's department, has, however, made a minute examination of the Monument, and he is satisfied that its present condition has been in no way occasioned by the progress of the subterranean passage. There appears to be no structural defect in the column, but a portion of the carved stonework which was hung up with iron poles at the inside abacus, has become decayed in consequence of the iron rusting and expanding, thus splitting the stonework. Two of the ornamental stones have now been taken down. They have been found to be imperfect, and have evidently fallen from their position at some previous period. The other two will be removed within the next few days. The Monument has been plumbed, and it proves to be perfectly upright.

DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF "VOLAPUK."

M. Schleyer, inventor of Volapük, died on Tuesday at Constance, where he had spent his whole life. He was fifty-one years of age. He will be succeeded as head of the Volapükists by M. Kerckhoffs, a native of Maestricht, and now teacher of languages in the upper commercial school at Paris. He is a naturalized Frenchman, is married to a granddaughter of the revolutionary brewer, Santerre, and is the author of a Franco-Volapük grammar and dictionary.

THE DARLINGTON AMAZONS.—This is a name given to several new materials, manufactured at the well-known Darlington Mills. Ladies should certainly see the charming collection of Patterns before buying their Autumn and Winter Dresses. Write for Patterns to Henry Pease and Co.'s Successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, The Mills, Darlington. Makers of the celebrated Cross-Warp Serges and Gold Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

NOTICE.

In view of the popular demand for last week's PALL MALL BUDGET, *containing the only* FULL AND UNABRIDGED *Translation of*

THE SUPPRESSED DIARY

OF THE

LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK,

the Diary is now re-issued, in cheaper form, as a PALL MALL GAZETTE EXTRA. *Price Threepence, Post Free Threepence-halfpenny. This Translation differs from any other published, in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the* DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, *and not merely the few and garbled extracts which have alone appeared in other newspapers.*

FOURTH EDITION.

SIR CHARLES WARREN AS A DETECTIVE.

STARTLING RUMOUR FROM THE CITY.

A CLUE TO THE MURDERER DESTROYED BY HIS EXPRESS ORDERS!

A very strange, startling rumour as to the manner in which Sir Charles Warren performs the duty of Chief Detective of Scotland-yard is current this morning in the City. Those who repeat it assert that it will be verified at the inquest which is now proceeding and a report of which will be continued in succeeding editions. The rumour in question is to the effect that rather than face the danger of allowing a crowd to assemble in a public thoroughfare Sir Charles Warren deliberately destroyed a clue—the only clue which the City Police believed to afford any guidance as to the identity of the assassin.

The facts as alleged are as follows. The murderer, after killing his victim in Mitre-square, just within the City boundary, seems to have gone down Goulston-street, which is outside the City boundary, and under the jurisdiction of Sir Charles Warren. Here he threw away a portion of the murdered woman's apron after wiping his hands. On the wall in close proximity to the place where the bloody apron was found, there was written up the following inscription:—

"The Jews shall not be blamed for nothing."

This inscription was subsequently erased, it was supposed by some stupid blunder.

It is now stated that the erasure was made by the express orders of Sir Charles Warren, who personally superintended the operation! The City police attached the greatest value to this clue, and decided to have the inscription photographed in order that it might be compared with "Jack the Ripper's" letters. Of course there is no proof that the inscription was written by the assassin. But it was not there the previous evening, and the probability is great that it was written by him. In any case the City police were only taking the most obvious of precautions by arranging to have it photographed at once. Pending the arrival of the photographic camera, they stationed one of their own officers in Goulston-street, although it was outside their district, to see that no one tampered with the inscription. Unfortunately they reckoned without Sir Charles Warren.

The Chief Commissioner himself visited the spot. He saw the inscription, and at once gave orders for its removal. It was in vain for the City officer to protest. He had no jurisdiction in the Metropolitan Police District. Sir Charles Warren, with the natural instinct not of a detective, but of a soldier responsible for maintaining order in the streets, decided that if the inscription remained it might cause crowds to assemble, and it might besides excite bad feeling against the Jews. He therefore insisted upon the immediate erasure of the inscription, and it was erased accordingly.

The City police are said to be very indignant at this destruction of the only clue by which they had to trace the murderer; and it is roundly asserted that they intend to show up Sir Charles at the inquest to-day. If the facts are as stated, the jury will probably formally censure the Chief Commissioner for using his authority to destroy a clue to the murderer, and for subordinating his first duty as detecter of crime to the secondary duty of preventing a crowd to assemble. It is pointed out that he could easily have covered up the inscription with a sheet of a newspaper, until the arrival of the photographer. That, however, is not Sir Charles Warren's way.

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN SEND HELP TO IRELAND.

United Ireland publishes a letter from the Rev. Alfred Burton, of Stetchworth Vicarage, Newmarket, sending £23 7*s.*, subscribed to the Evicted Tenants' Fund by some clergy of the Church of England, including the Dean of Winchester. It is offered as a mark of "deep and heartfelt sympathy with poor tenants under gross cruelty and shameful injustice meted out to them under cover of British law," and also in admiration of manful, resolute patience, displayed in sufferings.

SALE OF WHITE STAR LINERS.

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* says:—We understand that the steamers *Baltic* and *Republic*, so long and favourably known in connection with the White Star Line of steamers running between Liverpool and New York, have been sold to the Nederlands Amerikaansche Steamship Company, of Rotterdam, who will, we presume, place them upon their station to run between Amsterdam and New York.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

APPALLING RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA

SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.—MANY INJURED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—An accident occurred yesterday on the Lehigh Valley Railway near Penn Haven, in Pennsylvania, by which several cars of a Catholic excursion train were wrecked, sixty persons being killed and about a hundred injured. The train was proceeding in two sections, and the accident was caused by the second section telescoping the preceding one.

THE TZAR'S TOUR TO THE CAUCASUS.

TIFLIS, Oct. 10.—The Tzar and Tzarina yesterday afternoon received in a formal audience the special Envoy despatched by the Shah to greet the Emperor and Empress on their arrival here. The reception given to their Majesties by the inhabitants has been of a very brilliant character. A guard of honour furnished by members of the Georgian nobility was drawn up at the entrance to the town, and a loyal address was delivered by the marshal of nobility. The Tzar, in reply, said he did not doubt the heroic Georgian nobility were animated by unswerving fidelity to Russia.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S TOUR.

DIJON, Oct. 11.—President Carnot arrived here last evening from Beaune, where he had made a stay of about two hours. His reception both here and at Beaune was of the heartiest. Soon after his arrival the President attended a banquet given in his honour by the Council-General, and in his speech made an appeal for union and concord, and called upon all Frenchmen to band themselves together in one unanimous sentiment of patriotism. President Carnot's words were warmly applauded.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MANŒUVRES IN NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia), Oct. 10.—Some interesting naval and military manœuvres took place here yesterday. Her Majesty's cruisers *Canada*, *Comus*, and *Pylades*, and the gun-vessel *Ready*, made an attack upon the harbour, which was defended by regulars and militia. The assailants succeeded in effecting a landing, and captured M'Nab's Island, in the centre of the harbour.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.—Detachments from the first and second columns of General McQueen's expedition have burnt four native villages, including Deerun, the inhabitants of which began the attack on the late Major Battye last June. The fourth column is now engaged in improving the road, and has been reinforced by two companies of the Seaforth Highlanders.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 10.—Sixty-three cases of yellow fever and three deaths have been recorded here during the last twenty-four hours.

THE MURDER IN THE CITY.—ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Catherine Eddowes, alias Kelly, aged forty-three, who was found murdered in Mitre-square on September 30, was resumed this morning at the City Mortuary, before Mr. S. F. Langham, City Coroner. Colonel Sir James Fraser, Major Smith, Superintendent Foster, and Detective-sergeant Outram represented the police authorities, and Mr. Crawford (the City Solicitor) appeared for the London Corporation.

Dr. Sequira was the first witness called. He said he was called to Mitre-square on the 30th of September, and was the first medical man to arrive. He got to the place about five minutes to two o'clock. He agreed with the medical evidence already given by Dr. Goodwin Brown and by Mr. Crawford. He was acquainted with the locality. The place where the deceased was found was the darkest place. There would, however, be plenty of light for the murderer to see to inflict the injuries.

Mr. Crawford: From what you have seen, have you formed an opinion that the perpetrator of the deed had or had not any design to obtain any particular part of the body?—I have formed the opinion that he had no design on any particular organ.

Judging from the injuries, would you say the murderer had any anatomical skill?—No, I should say not.

Dr. Saunders, the medical officer of health for the City of London, who analyzed the contents of the stomach, said he could find no trace of poison. He was present at the *post mortem*, and he agreed with Dr. Gordon Brown and the last witness that the perpetrator of the deed did not possess any anatomical skill, nor had he, in his opinion, any particular design on any particular organ.

The next witness was Anne Phillips, a daughter of the deceased, who said she was a married woman, her husband being a lampblack packer, living at Dilston-grove, Southwark. Her mother always told her that she was married to her father, whose name was Thomas Conway, and he was a hawker. Her father left her mother and witness suddenly seven or eight years ago, and she did not know what had become of him—did not even know whether her father was living. He had been a pensioner. She last saw her mother about two years ago. Witness used to live at King-street, Bermondsey; that was two years ago. She did not leave her address when she left there, and her mother did not know her address. She had two brothers, but her mother did not know their address, which was kept from her to prevent her from applying to them for money. Witness's father knew that the deceased was living with a man named Kelly. Her mother last received money from witness two years ago, when she attended her during witness's confinement. It was two years ago also when she last saw Kelly with her mother, in a common lodging-house. She had lost all trace of her father, her mother, and her two brothers for the last eighteen months.

A juryman: Why have you not seen your mother for the last eighteen months?—We did not part on very good terms. She used to drink.

The coroner said he would like to know if all efforts had been made to trace the father and brothers of last witness.—Mr. Crawford said he would prove that, and Sergeant John Mitchell, who was thereupon called, said he had made every endeavour to find them, but without success. He had found a pensioner named Conway belonging to the 18th Royal Irish, and he had been confronted by the sister of the deceased, but she admitted he was not the husband of the murdered woman. Every endeavour had been made to arrest the murderer.

Detective-sergeant Baxter Hunt said he discovered the pensioner Conway, of the 18th Royal Irish. Two of the deceased's sisters had seen him, and they had failed to recognize him as the man who used to live with the deceased.

He had made every endeavonr to trace the father and brothers of the last witness. The deceased's daughter had not seen Conway. Conway had received his pension in October last.

Dr. Brown was recalled. Mr. Crawford, questioning him, said: Dr. Brown, a theory has been put forward that it was possible for the deceased to have been brought to the square after the murder was committed.

Dr. Brown: There is no question that she was murdered in the square. She was not moved after her throat was cut. The blood showed that.

Police constable Roberts deposed that on the Saturday night, at ten minutes to nine, before the murder, the deceased was lying on the footway, in High-street, Aldgate, drunk, and surrounded by a crowd of people. He set her up against the shutters and she fell down again. He obtained assistance and conveyed her to the Bishopsgate police-station, when she was asked what her name was. She replied, "Nothing!" She was then wearing an apron which he identified as the one produced, a portion of which was found on the body and another portion in Goldstone-street after the murder.

P.C. Bifield said he remembered the deceased being brought to the station on the Saturday night at about a quarter to nine o'clock, drunk. She remained at the station until one o'clock in the morning and gave her name as being Mary Ann Kelly, of Fashion-street. Deceased told him she had been hopping in Kent

THIS DAY'S RACING.—NEWMARKET MEETING.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

FRIAR'S BALSAM	1
MINTING	2
ZANZIBAR	3

6 ran.

We have also received the following result:—
AUTUMN HANDICAP.—Maxim, 1. April Fool, 2. Shillelagh, 3. Twelve ran.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir William Harcourt, addressing a great Liberal meeting at Oldham last night, condemned not only the acts of the Irish Administration, but the tone and temper of its policy. Mr. Balfour was making the worst of a bad policy. It was a policy of coercion with insult. He was administering Ireland upon the Hottentot principle of contempt and hatred of the people with whose fate he was charged. His insults were so many nails in the coffin of Unionism. Mr. Balfour was a practical, and Mr. Chamberlain a theoretical coercionist. Mr. Chamberlain was also heaping insults upon the Irish. He had declared it disgraceful to associate with them, but he was not himself so squeamish in 1885, when he was concerting measures with Mr. Parnell to effect a revolution in Irish government, and furthering a plan he afterwards confessed he got from him.

Mr. Chamberlain says the Irish members are paid agitators. Does Mr. Chamberlain know nothing of paid agitation? Since when has he become so squeamish on this head? If he is not at the head of a kept party why is it, because he has got no party to keep. In my opinion—and I am glad of this opportunity to say it—I believe that though not so wealthy, the Irish party are quite as disinterested as the Radical Unionists. They have sought and accepted nothing but what they sincerely believed to be for the public good of their country. When you talk of a paid agitation, was not the Anti-Corn Law League a paid agitation, subsidised by men who had a very real interest in the success of Free Trade? Labour members who sit in Parliament by the honourable liberality of their fellow workmen, are they a kept party? Mr. Chamberlain attacked Mr. Parnell for the testimonial which was given to him by his grateful countrymen for services which he had rendered them. Why does not Mr. Chamberlain attack Mr. Grattan for the testimonial he received? Why does he not vilify the name of Mr. Cobden, who received testimonials from the men he had served? Were these paid agitations and a kept party? No, gentlemen, that is not the language of the democracy. These are the invidious sentiments of a purse-proud plutocracy who could see no worth except in wealth.

Lord Hartington, Sir William added, took a despondent view of the future of his party, and his policy was one of desperation and paralysis. The Liberal policy was one of conciliation, and not of coercion; justice, and not wrong.

THE SALT SYNDICATE.

A telegram was received by the Cheshire bankers yesterday from the Salt Syndicate announcing that application for shares had been so overwhelming that they were to close the list immediately. It was to have remained open till Friday evening. Cheshire alone has subscribed more than the entire sum required. Prior to the opening of the list, a pledge was given that priority of allotment would be given to applicants from the salt district.

NEWS FROM THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

The German flagship has arrived at Zanzibar with the garrison of Bagamoyo on board. Twenty-five of the crew are ill with severe attacks of fever. It is reported that Dr. Meyer is safe, and that he is endeavouring to return to the coast viâ Mombasa. Of his 300 porters all have deserted save five.

Mr. Mackenzie's party is leaving Zanzibar for Mombasa. The English Consul-General has carefully explained to the tribes the objects of the British company, and no troubles are anticipated. For the present no change of any kind is contemplated in the administration. The commercial distress is increasing owing to the continued stoppage of trade. Heavy and unseasonable rains have been falling during the past five days.

The Princess Alice of Hesse arrived at Euston station this morning from Ballater, after visiting the Queen at Balmoral.

Owing to the prompt action of the Footpath Preservation Society the threat to close the footpath at Woodcock Hill is withdrawn, Mr. Streatfield Moore paying costs of the opposition.

Telegraphic communication with Australia and New Zealand is suspended in consequence of the interruption of the Banjoewanjie—Port Darwin cables. Repairs expected promptly.

An alteration has been made by the Great Western Railway Company in the time at which the special train will leave Paddington every alternate Friday to connect with the Castle Line steamer at Dartmouth. The departure is now fixed for 8.55 A.M. instead of 8.45 A.M., as previously stated.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS BETTER.—AMERICANS WEAK.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning made no alteration in the official minimum, which, therefore, remains at 5 per cent. In the open market the easier tendency of rates continues, owing to the large receipts of gold at the Bank of England, and the general disposition now is to look for a still further decline. Money for the day is not much wanted, and can be obtained at as low as 3 per cent., but for advances over to-morrow, which is pay-day on the Stock Exchange, the charge is 3¾ to 4 per cent., at which figure also loans can be had for a week. There is an improvement in the number of bills offering for discount, but the rate for three months' bank paper is easy at 3⅞ to 4 per cent.

Operators on the Stock Exchange are still occupied to a considerable extent with the arrangements in connection with the settlement, and the amount of new business entered into is not large. The tendency is somewhat irregular, and the changes are mostly slight. Consols and Home Railways are favourably affected by the expectation that money will become cheaper, and a general advance is shown, "Goschens" being up as much as ⅜. Hull and Barnsley stock and Brighton Deferred show the chief advance. The progress of the account has developed a scarcity of Great Eastern stock, the carrying-over charge now being 1-16 contango to 1-16 back., and the rate on Caledonian is easier, at ⅜ to ½ contango; but those persons who did not carry over their bargains in North Western stock yesterday have not gained much by waiting, as the rate is now ⅝ to ¾ contango. Foreign Government bonds are all higher, the principal advance being in Spanish Four per Cents. American Railroad securities are all lower, in sympathy with the decline in New York yesterday, Louisville and Nashville shares, the Vanderbilt stocks, and Milwaukee and St. Paul being especially weak, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas shares are exceptionally firm. Yesterday Grand Trunk of Canada stocks were unfavourably affected by anticipations of an unsatisfactory traffic, and this morning they have further fallen on its announcement. The receipts on the main line show a decrease of £5,015, on the Chicago and Grand Trunk of £1,895, and on the Detroit section of £542, thus making a total falling-off on the combined system of £7,459. Mexican Railway issues have also given way. The Mining market is quiet and featureless.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Hull and Barnsley, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Brighton Deferred ½, Metropolitan Land ½, Great Western, North Western, and Midland ¼, Caledonian, Great Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Lower*: Chatham Preference and Metropolitan ¼, and North British Deferred ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Turkish Group 1 ¾, Group 2 ¼, Argentine Hard Dollar and Treasury ½, Greek 1881 ⅜, Spanish Four per Cents. 7-16, French Three per Cents. ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Unified and Preference ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian ⅛, and Peruvian 1872 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼. *Fallen*: Northern Pacific Preference, and Union Pacific ⅝, Wabash Preference ⅜, the Mortgage ¼, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅜, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville and New York Central ½, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Lake Shore, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¼, Erie shares ⅛, the Second Mortgage ¼, Atlantic First, Ontario shares, and Pennsylvania shares ⅜.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Fallen*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅝, the First Preference ¾, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ¼, the Ordinary 1-16, Mexican Ordinary ⅝, the First Preference ⅜, the Second Preference ½, Lombardo-Venetian 1-16, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

De Beers shares are up ½, Rio Tinto and Kimberley Central ¼, Bryant and May and Imperial Ottoman Bank ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The inquiry has been very fair, but the sales are estimated at not over slight. Prices unchanged. Futures are quiet at one to two points decline.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols	100		¼
New Consols 2¾	97½		⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼		¼
Local Loan Stock	102		⅜
New 2½ per. Cent	93½	4	⅛
India 3½ per Cent	104⅛	5	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71⅛		⅜
Egyptian Guar.	99¼		¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	110	11	
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1	
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110	11	
Liverpool	110		½
FOREIGN STOCKS			
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2	
Do. Hard Dols	72	3	
Do. Treasury	93	7	
Austrian Gold	89	01	
Do. Silver	67	9	
Brazilian 1875	102	3	
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	99	101 xd	
Do. Cedulas I.	64⅛		¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1883	93	101	
Costa Rica A	92	3	
Do. B	91	2	
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼		¼
Do. Unified	83¾	4	
Do. Preference	102½		¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	7		¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81		⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82		½
Hung. Gold Rente	82¼	3	
Italian	93¼	6	
Mexican Convertec	39⅜		⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15⅜		⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	17		¼
Portuguese	6¼		¼
Russian 1873	97⅛		⅓
Spanish 4 p. c.	73⅜		¼
Turkish 1854	97	9	xd
Group 1	23		½
Group 2	15⅜		⅛
Group 4	14 15 16	15 1	16
4½ p.c. 1871	82		½ xd
5 p. c. Defence	93¼	4¼	xd
5 p. c. Priority	80	2	
Uruguay Unified	73⅛	4	½
Virginia Funded	40	1	
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109½	10	½
BRITISH RAILWAYS			
Caledonian	113¼		¼
Great Eastern	70¼		½
Great Northern	113	17	
Ditto A	101	2	
Great Western	150		¼
Hulland Barnsley	35½	6	
Lanc. and York	128	19	
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5	
Do. A	131		¼
Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅛		⅛
Do. Preference	102		⅛
North Western	168½	9	¼
South Western	138	9	
Manchester & Shef.	70	2	
Do. A	37¼		½
Met. Consolidated	74¼		¼
Do. Land Stock	70¼	1	½
Do. District	34½	5	
Midland	133¼	4	¼
North British Pref.	74⅛		⅝
Do. Def.	54		¼
North Eastern	158¼	9	
North Stafford	103	11	
South Eastern	133	5	
Do. Deferred	112⅛		⅛
FOREIGN RAILWAYS			
Canada Pacific	59		¼
Can. Pacific Share	35¼	6	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	68⅛		⅝
Denver & R. Grande	15½	20	¼
Do. Pref.	52¼	3	¼
Illinois Shares	120		1
Lake Shore	104¼		¼
Ohio & Mississippi	24¼	5	¼
Louis. and Nash.	61⅜	2	⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	66½	7	
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12¼		¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111½	12	
New York Ontario	17		½
Erie Shares	30		¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	103		½
Norfolk & West. Pref	56⅛	7	⅛
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	42		½
North. Pacific Pref	61		½
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	7	¼
Phil. and Read. Sh.	27⅜		⅝
Union Pacific Shares	63		⅛
Wabash Preferred	23¼	9	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	45⅛	6	
Grand Trunk Sh.	11		¼
Do. First Pref.	67⅛		⅝
Do. Second Pref	47		⅛
Do. Third Pref.	27		¼
Do. Guaranteed	70½	1	
Mexican Ordinary	40½		¼
Do First Pref	122⅛	3	⅛
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	81		½
Lombardo-Venetian	9		¼
Varna 3 per cent	6⅝	7	⅛
Nitrate Railway	27¼	8	¼
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	133¼	14	¼
City Bank	202½	1	½
Consolidated Bank	7½	8	¼
Imperial Ottoman	11⅛		⅛
London and County	83¼	6	¼
Union of London	40	1	
London and West.	67	8	
London Joint Stock	39	40	
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4	
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	51	2	
MINES			
Indian Consolidated	⅜	7	rd
Mysore shares	3⅞	4	⅛
Oregums	1⅛		⅛
Cape Copper	6		⅛
Namaqua	3¾		⅛
Mason and Barry	11¼	12	
Rio Tinto	23½		¼
Montana £1 shares	1⅛	2	
De Beers	30¼	1	¼
Kimberley Cent	9¾		¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.			
Anglo-American	48¼		¼
Do. Pref.	80½	1	½
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜		⅜
Direct Unit. States	10¼		⅛
Eastern	12⅛		⅛
Ditto Extension	13		¼
United Telephone	13⅜		⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛		⅛
TRAMWAYS ETC			
London Gen. Om.	103	8	
London Street	13½	14	½
London Tramway	13½	14	½
North Metropolitan	17½	18	½
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5	
East London	197	202	
Grand Junction	123	7	
Kent	270	5	
Lambeth	258	63	
New River, New	345	50	
Sthwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	72	
W. Middlesex	260	70	
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A.	248	52	
Imp. Continental	210	13	
South Metropolitan	306	11	
Brush Elec. Li. (£4 pd)	3½		¼
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	8⅛		⅜
Guinness and Co.	307½	12	½
Hotchkiss	10½	11	
Bryant and May	15¼		⅛
Spratt's Patent	9⅞	10	½
P. and O. Steam	64	6	
Royal Mail Steam	64	7	
N.t. Discount Co.	11½	12	
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19	
Suez Canal	87		½
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5	
London and St. K.	45	3	

A CLEVER SWINDLER AT LIVERPOOL.

MONEY CHANGERS ROBBED OF £500.

A Liverpool firm of money changers have just been swindled out of more than £500. On Monday last the money-changers were visited by a man, who to all appearances was a Roman Catholic priest. This individual explained that he was Father MacDonald, and was passing through Liverpool with a number of youths whom he was taking to Canada and the United States. For this reason he required a quantity of American and Canadian money. When told that he could be accommodated, he inquired whether the firm could provide him with as much as £500 and upwards. The reply was in the affirmative, and the rate of exchange having been agreed upon, "Father MacDonald" left, saying he would be found at St Francis Xavier's College, Salisbury-street, at ten o'clock the following morning. American and Canadian money was procured to the amount of £510, and on Tuesday morning one of the partners went to the college, having in his possession American notes to the value of 1,704 dols., American gold of the value of 295 dols., and Canadian notes to the value of 486 dols.; total, 2,485 dols. The porter at the lodge told the money-changer, in reply to his inquiry for Father MacDonald, that the rev. gentleman was in the church, and he went at the money-changer's request, and brought "Father MacDonald" out. Taking out a piece of paper as if to make a memorandum of the amount, the impostor inquired, "Will you have the English money in notes or will you have a cheque?" He was told that either would do. This took place inside the college, and the "reverend Father" left the money-changer ostensibly to get the cash or a cheque. He took with him the American and Canadian money, and has not been seen since. The money-changer was informed by the college authorities that "Father McDonald" had no connection of any kind with the place. He called there on Friday last attired as a priest, and told them that he was on the way to Canada with a number of youths from a town which he named. On Monday he called again, and said he expected somebody to inquire for him the following morning, and that if any one did call, his visitor was to be told to wait a little while. He is believed to be a clever American thief.

"THEY NEVER WILL BE MISSED."

In the course of the revision of the list of voters for Battersea and Clapham yesterday, Mr. Lister Drummond, the Revising Barrister, disallowed all the Conservative lodger claims for the Clapham division, thus upholding the contention of Mr. Renwick Seager that the claims were not valid by reason of the fact that though the claimant's signature was dated, the date upon which the witness's signature was appended had not been stated. The Conservative agent's application for a case was granted.

PROPOSAL TO PHONOGRAPH MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

A proposal has been made to the National Liberal Federation that a phonograph should be put up in Bingley Hall to catch Mr. Gladstone's speech as it is uttered, with a view to its reproduction to smaller audiences throughout the country. Such a test of the efficiency of the perfected phonograph would be extremely interesting, but the *Daily News* understands that the negotiations for the experiment are still at their initial stage. Inquiries have been made as to the space that would be needed for an effective trial of the phonograph as a reporter. Upon the answer given to these inquiries, and naturally upon the possibility of arranging the sound receiver so as to avoid embarrassment to the speaker, the further course of the negotiations must depend. The subject has not yet been referred to the council. A Bingley Hall phonogram, which would repeat Mr. Gladstone's speech at the operator's pleasure with all the cheers and exciting episodes of a great political meeting, would, our contemporary adds, certainly be a scientific accomplishment worthy of the occasion.

A NORWOOD LIBRARIAN'S FATAL BATH.

Last night, Mr. Wyatt, deputy coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest at West Norwood, on the body of David William Chalmers, aged twenty-one years, assistant librarian at the Norwood Free Library, who was discovered dead in the bath-room attached to the library last Sunday morning. Frank James Burgoyne, librarian, said that last Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, the deceased went to have a bath, and was absent for some considerable time. At last witness broke into the room, when he found the deceased lying on the floor partially dressed, and insensible. Failing to restore animation, witness sent for a medical man. The bath was heated by a gas boiler, and when witness entered the room the gas was turned full on, and the place was full of smoke. Dr. Harris said the cause of death was poisoning by carbonic oxide and carbonic acid gases given off by the heating apparatus. In witness's opinion the deceased, instead of turning off the gas, turned it full on, and was overcome by the fumes before he was aware of it. The coroner having commented upon the lack of safety in such an apparatus, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Oct. 7, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

RAILWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£3,253	—
Caledonian	2,189	—
Chatham and Dover	562	—
Eastern and Mid.	9	—
Great Eastern	35	—
Great Northern	—	£2,302
Great Western	1,023	—
Hull and Barnsley	906	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	—	2,392
Manc. and Sheffield	43	—
Metropolitan	78	—
Metropol tn. District	200	—
Mersey	144	—
Midland	2,983	—
North British	2,257	—
North Eastern	2,456	—
North Stafford	337	—
North Western	2,810	—
South Eastern	1,527	—
South Western	—	362
Tilbury	—	299

TRAMWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Belfast	£119	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	86	—
Bristol	143	—
Calais	—	£4
Dublin	—	118
Edinburgh	—	139
Germany	262	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	£69	—
Gothenburg	3	—
Hull Street	27	—
Imperial	—	11
London	—	250
London Street	—	33
London Southern	—	25
North Metropolitan	—	206
Provincial	801	—
Rouen	—	10
Sheffield	18	—
Southampton	—	9
South London	—	91
Sunderland	37	—
Swansea, &c.	5	—
Wolverhampton	—	20

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9s. 9d. per quarter.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4s. 11d. per quarter.

A GOOD AND TRUE FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN.

Mr. Frank Morison, of Cromwell-mansions, South Kensington, having been greatly interested in reading the *Child's Guardian*, the organ of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has offered the society £250 a year to keep a special officer to attend inquests on children where there is a suspicion of foul play; and to appoint another officer to help in starting a new branch somewhere where the population, though large, is too poor to raise the requisite funds. Here is an extract from this month's issue of the *Child's Guardian*:—

Never since its work begun was the Society's Shelter so beautiful to behold. It is full of young lives, just in time rescued from graves. For months they had sat naked and cold and starving, with the pennies of their custodians (happily now in gaol) regularly paid on them, and 15s. a head coming in, when the little frames could stand no more, and their fine-worn thread of life had snapped. Two months ago hard men broke down at the sight of their cruel lot. Now they are on rocking-horse and rocking-boats, and peeping out the windows of a big doll's house, as happy, though not yet quite so sure in their seats, nor so fat, as the young things we all love to snatch our heavenly five minutes with in our own nurseries before we go to town. Why does not everybody come to see them? We commend a peep at our shelter (7, Harpur-street, Bloomsbury) to pleasure-seekers. We could do ten times more of this sort of thing if we had a few hundreds a year more. We have put our hands on seven hundred child-torturers and starvers, because we had money for 700, and we have succeeded in benefiting 2,000 children in the land, because we have had support enough for that number, and for no more; and all the while, where we did not go, and could not go, other torturers and starvers were busy at their quiet-hidden work, undiscovered and confident of being let alone.

WHERE THE PEOPLE PUT THEIR SAVINGS.

A fresh return of savings banks, other than the Post Office Savings Banks, has been issued, by which we learn that on the 20th of November, 1887, the total amount due to depositors was £47,262,222 4s. 1d. The number of the banks was 400. The monthly return, dated 6th inst., showed that there has been a reduction of about a million sterling in the deposits in non-Government savings banks since Nov., 1887. The Post Office deposits now exceed the deposits in the other savings banks by 12 millions, and the total shown this month to be deposited in all the savings banks of the kingdom is no less than £104,282,508, an increase of 4 per cent. for the year. An abstract at the end of the Return shows that over 3 millions sterling were transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank up to November 20, 1887, besides which it is estimated that £360,489 was also paid in cash by depositors in closed savings banks to the Post Office Savings Bank. Thus the rate of accumulation is satisfactory, and it also appears that the saving public are discriminating between the banks guaranteed by Government and non-guaranteed banks. The latter gave interest at the rate of nearly 2¾ per cent. last year. The Post Office cannot afford to allow so much.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.—It is understood that, with the exception of Bonnor, who remains in England, the Australian team will take their departure to-morrow, leaving Fenchurch-street station at 11.30 A.M., on their way to join the Orient Line steamer *Cuzco*.

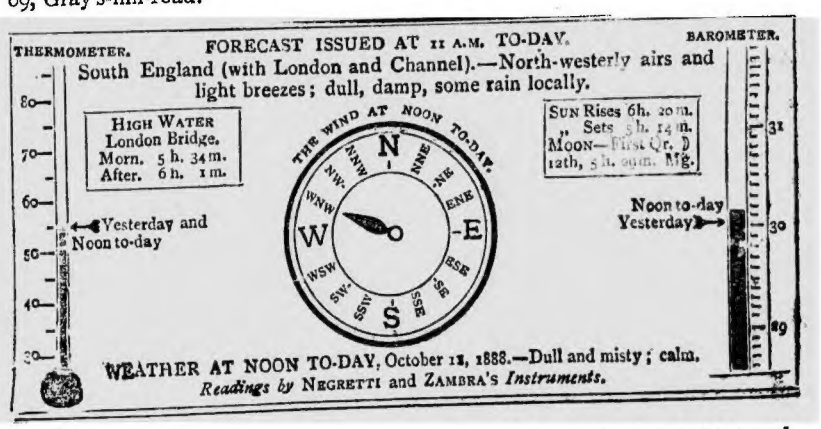
THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF SPARTA.—The marriage of the Duke of Sparta with Princess Sophie of Prussia will take place in October, 1889. The German Emperor intends to be present at the ceremony, which will be solemnized in the Cathedral at Athens. A German squadron will be anchored in the Piræus in honour of the occasion.

THE WHITEHALL MYSTERY.—Since the inquest on Monday, Inspector Marshall has been prosecuting inquiries in connection with the finding of the trunk of a woman at Whitehall, and it is said that he will be in a position to furnish further important evidence at the adjourned inquest on the 22nd inst. The spot where the body was found is still watched by the police, who will continue to guard the place until after the inquest.

THE WARWICK BANK FAILURE.—At Warwick county court yesterday an unconditional discharge in bankruptcy was granted to Mr. S. C. Smith, junior partner in the bankrupt firm of Greenways, Smith, and Greenway, bankers, of Warwick and Leamington. Sir Richard Harrington considered that Mr. Smith had not been guilty of any moral or legal offence, and that he deserved commiseration, being, like many others in the county, a victim of Mr. Kelynge Greenway.

NELSON'S FLAGSHIP.—Orders have been received at Portsmouth directing the *Victory*, Nelson's flagship at the battle of Trafalgar, to be out of the dockyard hands by the 23rd of November. Over £10,000 has been expended on the ship in making her watertight, and it is said she will now last another hundred years. The usual "Trafalgar Day" demonstration on board the *Victory* will have to be abandoned, as the ship will then be in the hands of the shipwrights.

THE ROBBERS' RECORD IN GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The manager of a clothing repairing company writes to complain that we have described 69, Gray's-inn-road, the address of the shop, as a furniture-dealer's. As a matter of fact, the figures on the plan were not the numbers of the houses, but the numbers of the calls where robberies were reported—in short, key-notes to the paragraphs alongside. The sixty-ninth case of robbery was about three-quarters of a mile above 69, Gray's-inn-road.



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THE IDEA OF A JUVENILE "DOSSING KEN."

A CHAT WITH DR. BARNARDO.

"The saddest feature of the common lodging-houses in Whitechapel and other parts of London is that so many of their inmates are children. Indeed, it is impossible to describe the state in which myriads of young people live who are brought up in these abodes of poverty and crime. . . . We want to make it illegal for the keepers of licensed lodging-houses to which adults resort to admit young children on any pretext whatever. It is also desirable that the existing law relating to the custody and companionship of children should be more rigidly enforced. At the same time some provision is urgently required for the shelter of young children of the casual or tramp class, something between the casual wards of the workhouse and the lodging-house itself—places where only young people under sixteen would be admitted, where they would be free to enter and as free to depart, and which could be made self-supporting, or nearly so."

So wrote Dr. Barnardo in the letter quoted in our leading article of Tuesday. Perhaps no man is equally qualified to suggest what can be done to give child-life in the East-end a better chance. But his knowledge of the conditions of that life is not shared by the public at large. What is the legislation to which Dr. Barnardo refers? How do the boys and girls "fend" for the night at present? What kind of place could we make for them, and (the most practical question) how does he mean it to be self supporting? The following are the jottings of a representative whom we sent to get some light on these points from Dr. Barnardo himself:—

The way to Stepney-causeway, as I found when I threaded it to the place where the Doctor houses his huge family of waifs, is not strewn with flowers, and the district is no holiday quarter of London. Past a ragged group of youthful candidates for admission, along corridors, and from sentinel to sentinel, I made my way at length to the director himself. In a small room of most business-like appearance, at a table covered with files and papers, sat a clerical gentleman, with a keen and questioning manner. In face he was a benevolent version of the Solicitor-General. Electric communication, visible at the Doctor's elbow, provided the nerves of the institution; and with a sharp ping some order or summons was flashed along from time to time, and responded to as promptly as given. "Bring me Précis Book A 131 Q," and in a moment we were conning in the punctiliously kept day book the records of the work of the last twenty-four hours. Very strange and very sad were some of those curt entries: a liberal education in themselves on the conditions which beset the child-life of the floating street-population of the East-end. For every child saved or to be saved from the abyss of want or vice, there was a *dossier*, which told also from what and from whom the salvation was needed. Tersely and baldly catalogued in those pages were fathers matched with whom Count Cenci would seem a scrupulous parent, the page before us alone offering four heinous examples: mothers were there whose care for their own daughters was no more than that of the old Roman *mangones* for the slaves whom they set out in the market of the streets. With relief I turned to discuss Dr. Barnardo's plain and practical suggestion for improvement.

THE TRUTH ABOUT EAST-END LODGINGS.

"It must be clearly understood," said the Doctor, "that it is idle to cry out for the suppression of these common lodging-houses. To begin with, the poor people must have somewhere to go for the night. But, apart from that, many of these lodging-houses are perfectly decent, kept by poor and honest people, sometimes excluding children. They are under rigorous inspection, and are compelled by law to give so much elbow-room and breathing-space to each person. For anything like what is commonly supposed, the licence of the keeper would be promptly endorsed, and a heavy fine would be the result. Still, the whitewash of the place doesn't make the people pure; and the moral atmosphere of many of these places, the association, the common talk, beggar description. Perhaps the entire company in a "kitchen" are disorderly women. I do not say for a moment that acts of immorality are committed in the lodging-houses; but I do say that it is inconceivable that a child frequenting them should retain any decency of mind; and as a matter of fact we know that here is often the turning-point in a life—the point at which its lot is cast definitely for shame and vice. But the worst danger is not here. Far worse than the common lodging-houses are the 'furnished rooms.'"

"WORSE THAN THE COMMON LODGING-HOUSE."

"They are the coveted night's lodging—the more aristocratic. They are not subject to law and inspection, but to the ordinary system of letting and subletting. The lodging-house charge is 4*d.* a night, or for a week's beds 2*s.* Furnished rooms run from 8*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a night. The "furniture" amounts to a bed, a chair or table, and a candlestick; but there is privacy—you are partitioned off, probably by match-boarding. But then each cubicle is often sub-let; and here comes in the point about the children. Let me give an example. I was called up one winter night by a woman to come and see a friend of hers who was dying, she said. I was conducted to a 'furnished room,' a compartment about a third of the size of this." (Here Dr. Barnardo cast his eyes round the room in which we sat, about 14 ft. by 8 ft.) "The door I could hardly open: two men were lying on the floor. On the bed lay the dying woman, a baby in her arms. The woman who summoned me shared this accommodation, and on the floor lay no fewer than eight children, boys and girls, casual applicants, to whom the place was thus sub-let by the men at, say, 2*d.* each, to cover their own expenses. I will not assert that definite immorality does not go forward in places like that. Yes, the furnished rooms are much the worst.

"The doubles? Well, there has been a lot of nonsense talked about the doubles; by Mr. Montagu Williams, for instance, the other day. They are on just the same footing as hotels. When a lady and gentleman come for the night to an hotel, are they asked at the door for their marriage certificate? As to the children, I won't say that at some of the more disreputable places any questions are asked as long as a pair look about sixteen or fourteen, or even less. But, generally speaking, the outcry against doubles is idle. Now some one will cry out for a raid, of course. Well, a raid might have great effect for a moment. But it would be as bad again presently. And the children must go somewhere. We get hold of scores of them in the evening, at the time when the common lodging-house kitchens are being cleared for the night, and the doors shut against those who can't afford their fourpence. But we can only take in such, or rather a few of such, as are willing to come under our care and are sick of the streets."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

"What I want is some regular provision for those who love the streets, places for them to go for the night in the ordinary course. I do not wish, for certain sufficient reasons, to define my plans just yet. But I may say that one would make a rough age-limit—under sixteen: there is an immense field among girls under sixteen; and we would make a low charge of, say, 2*d.*, and perhaps give them a little hot 'grub' in the morning."

"Could such places be self-supporting on those lines?" I asked.

"At first, only if we have our rent secured. But eventually, when we have got our legislation, they should be entirely self-supporting."

"What is the legislation which you want, Dr. Barnardo? And are you going to get it?"

"One piece of legislation for which we are not ripe yet, but which we hope to see soon, is that specified in my letter. We want the doors of the common lodging-houses where the men and women herd to be absolutely shut against children. That would bring to decent places the *unattached* children. But what we want at once, and hope to get as soon as possible after Parliament meets, is a strengthening and making practical of the law about *attached* children in the guardianship of parents or others unfit to have them. The law is very tender about the 'rights' of these people, and very callous about their duties.

"At present we are working with the Industrial Schools Act, Vagrant Act, industrial clauses of the Education Act, and what is called Miss Ellice Hopkins's valuable amendment, and, of course, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which has been of great value. When that was passed, many of these immoral mothers came bringing their children to me in a fright. Now at present, if a child is proved to be in company not such as the law prescribes, an order may be made to send it to one of the homes under the Industrial Schools Act. But magistrates only too often render this nugatory. We want that *may* made a *must*. We want the law of England made at least as favourable to the children as the law of the colonies. Then there will be a decent chance for the real and sham children of tramps and beggars and prostitutes, as well as for the hosts who have to 'fend' for themselves."

HIRING A FAMILY.

"You know (explained the Doctor) that there is considerable hiring out of children for the purposes of begging. Boys are cheap—say 4*d.* a day; girls run to 7*d.*, or even 9*d.*; babies come more expensive. A woman with a baby in her arms will often do very well. All such beggars do better in the poor districts, where there are fewer policemen, and where they get the impulsive generosity of the poor, often but a step above themselves in means and station. For instance, in Limehouse here they do well, and in the other great industrial, hard-working districts like Homerton, Bow, Poplar, St. George's East, &c. Don't run away with any idea of the immorality of the East-end. We are quite as moral here as the West. We work hard all day for our living. But all these great industrial districts have fringes of vice and crime and squalor, where the poor wretches are who have just taken the short step down from poverty to degradation. Thus, St. George's East has Leman-street and Ratcliff-highway; Shadwell has High-street, leading into Ratcliff. If any one wants to realize the street-life which we are trying to better, let him walk along any of those parts, say in twilight, before the regular orgie of degradation has begun."

I thought as I came away that a scarcely inferior education was to be got by a frank chat with Dr. Barnardo and a glance into Dr. Barnardo's day book.

A WORKING-MAN AUTHORITY ON LODGING-HOUSES.

While the foregoing was being set up an artisan opportunely called at the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to urge the claims of the "East London Evangelization Society and London Lodging-house Mission." This is a band of one hundred and ten working men and working women, who make it their business on Sunday evenings—their only free day in many cases—to preach and sing in the "kitchens" of the common lodging-houses, where the sometimes half-naked inmates are only too glad to have the sordid monotony of their lives brightened and relieved even by a religious inroad. The society has never come prominently forward, and wishes less to appeal for funds than for helpers. To aid them in their work among the lodging-house population of 32,000 (of whom one-third are criminal, the rest mostly as decent as their miserable poverty permits), Mr. John Harvey, the society's secretary, asks for "2,000 Christian men and women, able and willing to help in the services between 7 and 9.30 on Sunday evenings." The society propose to hold a meeting at Exeter Hall about the middle of November. The clergy, says Mr. John Harvey, are not very cordial in assisting them. "Your place is in church or chapel," they are told. He also complains of the way in which, when they have tried to set some poor gaol bird on his legs again by providing him with a barrow or a pedlar's pack, Scotland-yard refuses a licence, on the sole ground that the applicant has been in gaol, and Sir Charles Warren justifies this severity under Section 4 of the Pedlars Act. This cruelty to these poor fellows has been before described in these columns. Mr. Harvey, who has worked among common lodging-houses for fourteen years, was able, while disputing Dr. Barnardo's heavy impeachment of the "furnished rooms," heartily to endorse his suggestions of separate lodging-houses for children. A great deal of rescue work comes in the way of the society, as some of the "doubles" are made the means of decoying and ruining girls. In Mr. Harvey's opinion, much good might be done by a stricter organization of the official surveillance.

LIFE ASSURANCE FOR "GAIN OR WAGER."

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Policyholder," has brought under our notice the following remarkable facts and circumstances that have recently come to light in Leeds in connection with two policies of assurance effected with the Scottish Provident Institution and the Queen's Life Office for £5,000 and £4,000 respectively on the same life. Our correspondent says :—

In 1882 a gentleman died, and (subject to a life interest for his widow) left his share in his business to the two children of his son and partner, who had to pay 5 per cent. interest for five years, and to hand over at the end of the term the amount of such share to the trustees acting for the children. In 1884 differences arose in the family through the trustees having neglected to obtain security for the amount from the son, and two years later an arrangement was entered into by which the widow (one of the trustees) agreed not to call in the money during her lifetime, the son accounting for it at her death, and assuring her life in the meantime. In this way he preserved the business intact instead of crippling it by making payment. Policies were therefore taken out, but on the death of the widow recently the offices in question refused to pay, on the ground that the son had no insurable interest in his mother's life! It was further contended by one of the companies that misrepresentations had been made when the assurance was effected, but this point need not be enlarged on, because it was not gone into, the judge giving his decision in favour of the companies on the legal technicality of want of interest. Now the nature of the interest was fully set out by the policyholder, whose proposal stated that the policy was "to be in favour of J. M., of Leeds, and that at the proposer's [the widow's] death the said J. M. has to pay a considerable sum of money to a trust fund." A second explanation was given thus. "The policy to be in favour or for the benefit of my son J. M., who at my death has to pay my two grandchildren [that is, his own children] some £10,000, being money held by him upon trust and invested in his business."

A clearer or fairer statement of interest could not, it will be seen, have been made, yet when the life drops the policyholder is deprived of his equitable rights by a purely legal technicality, and involved in a costly law-suit. The unfortunate J. M. should have been candidly told at the outset that he had no legally insurable interest, when he would no doubt have been richer by the £100 paid away in premiums, and at the same time would have saved himself the expensive luxury of attending before Mr. Justice Cave. Mr. Waddy contended, for the policy holder, that it did not lie with an assurance company to set up the defence that there was no insurable interest when its nature had been fully disclosed, but the judge stated that "the fact of a company thinking it right to issue such (or wager) policies could not make lawful that which had been forbidden in the public interest generally," the Act 14 George III. reading, "No assurance shall be made on the life of any person by way of gain or wager." This wise, and indeed imperatively called for, measure was introduced entirely for the protection and the safety of the public at large in days when persons insured the lives of others in whom they had no concern other than pure speculation; but in such cases as the one under notice' its stringent interpretation and application act disastrously on *bonâ fide* policyholders.

Curiously enough, the Scottish Provident Institution is the office that "legally" deprived an old policy-holder of seventy of a seven years' bonus because he happened to die on the 30th instead of 31st December, although he had paid premiums covering his policy till July following. You commented on the injustice in February last, and helped very materially, in conjunction with the *Standard*, *Daily News*, *Truth*, &c., to bring about a fairer state of things, not only in that company, but in others also, as I happen to know.

HOW THE MONEY MARKET IS WORKED.

MORE gold was sent into the Bank of England yesterday, bringing up the influx since last return to about three-quarters of a million, but for some time it was currently reported that the movement was in the opposite direction, and that a large sum had been taken out for South America. The result was that a higher rate was charged for money for Stock Exchange purposes than would have been the case had the truth been known. This is not an isolated experience, for of late false reports have been constantly floated with respect to the bullion movements. The City editor of the *Standard* expresses his mind very freely on the subject this morning. "The way the gold scare is worked," he says, "for the advantage of cliques in times like the present has long been a nuisance, and is often a positive scandal. A few people know the truth early in the day, and are able, if they choose, to play with the fears of the market. The whole thing is utterly shameful, and ought not to be allowed by the directors of the Bank of England to go on for a day. Were they not ignorant of the mischief these lying reports cause, the power to spread them, we feel sure, would have been taken away long ago." He then suggests that the Bank should every day make known its export and import transactions at the earliest possible moment by putting the figures up outside the chief cashier's office. The result of the false gold rumours yesterday was that quite a half per cent. was added to the price of money inside the Stock Exchange. Bankers were able to charge 5¼ to 5½ per cent., as a rule, for their fortnightly loans, and only a small proportion of the available money was lent at 5 per cent. But inside the Stock Exchange the rates were anything the lender liked to ask, from 5 up to 15, or even 20 per cent. As against this the discount rate for three months' bank bills was weak, at 3⅞ per cent.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall.
Hackney Y.M.C.A.—Illustrated Lecture by G. H. Lorden "The Holy Land," 8.
Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate-street—Address by Mr. D. Spence on "Railways in Canada," 7.30.
North Islington Central Liberal Club—The Rev. Mark Wilks on "Education," 8.
St. Pancras Reform Club—Mr. F. A. Ford on "The Bishops and the House of Lords," 8.30.
South Kensington Liberal Club, Dramatic Readings.
Lord Ripon opens West Norwood Reform Club, 5.
Mr. Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle, 7.
Lectures—J. Nixon on "Rhetoric," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; W. Clark on "Capitalism in the United States," Communist Club, Tottenham-street, 8.30; R. Bennett (Dissentient Liberal), at Marylebone Radical Club, 8.30.

TO-MORROW.

United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union, Holborn Town Hall, 7.30.
St. Michael's, Stockwell—Mr. I. Forster on "Thackeray," 8.
Essex-street Hall—Philip H. Wicksteed on "Sociology," 8.
St. James's Hall—Chan Toon on "Burmah," 8.
The Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

TO-NIGHT, at 8. MATINÉE SATURDAY, at 2. A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
TO-MORROW and SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Preceded at 8 o'clock by LESBIA.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 170th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY, October 20, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 75th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames O. Nethersole, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bafton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 208th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, H. Reeves Smith, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by W. SAPTE, jun. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. MATINÉES SATURDAY NEXT and WEDNESDAY, October 17, at 2.30. Last 8 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINÉE of MAMMA SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (749th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodward, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALTON JAMESON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER IV.

PAINFUL SUSPICIONS.

We are most of us prone to ignore the subtle variations in our own moods, with their consequent effect on our mental vision, and to attribute to others changes of disposition or manner which really proceed from our own self-consciousness.

It was thus with Antonia Tressilian. Whether owing to her agitation in connection with the mysterious fate of Henry Costelloe, or to the new thought regarding her sentiments for her guardian suggested to her before the strange vision on the previous night, she perceived, or imagined that she perceived, a subtle change in Major Temple when he returned home that evening to dinner. So strongly was she impressed with this idea that she forbore mentioning Semley's visit and its object until she was alone with the Major in the "bungalow." She had no such terrible notion as had occurred to the actor, but, with feminine subtlety, she *felt* that the matter would have for her guardian an unpleasant importance.

The maid servant brought in the coffee, and the Major, equipped with his post-prandial cigar, leaned back in his American deck-chair with an expression of luxurious contentment.

"Now, uncle!" said Antonia, in winning, child-like tones, "make yourself comfortable, and let me come and sit on a footstool at your feet, as I used to when I was a little girl with you in India. I should like to be small again if only for that. Growing up seems to separate me from you."

Major Temple winced.

"How can it separate us," he asked, "as long as you don't lose your confidence in me?"

"Oh! I know we can never really be separated. And as to confidence, I'm going to confide in you now. I've got a story to tell you."

"A love story?" he ejaculated, with a smile.

"Of course not! Don't be so stupid. It's much more serious than that."

"More *serious!* Well, what is it? It can't be more *important;* to *me*, at least."

"Listen! Mr. Semley called this afternoon, and perhaps he's coming in again this evening, so I must be quick."

"Semley! What the deuce . . . I beg your pardon, dear! I mean, what did he come for? Surely not a mere call, when he hasn't been introduced to you yet!"

"No!" said Antonia, looking grave, and resuming her seat, for her vague fears revived at her guardian's apparent excitement. "He came—he came to ask what had become of Mr. Costelloe."

"And what did you tell him?"

"What did I tell him? Aren't you surprised that he should have come here to ask about Mr. Costelloe at all?"

"No! I know what has happened. I saw it in the evening papers. The town is ringing with it."

"You read it in the papers, and said nothing about it to me!"

"I didn't want to alarm you unnecessarily, and how could I tell that you had heard of it already?"

"Ah! that was considerate of you," said Antonia, melting into a smile. "Forgive me for reproaching you with not telling me."

For answer the Major raised her hand to his lips. He had never kissed her in that reverent way before, and Antonia blushed, for reverence in love, except it be filial, has only one meaning from a man to a woman.

At this moment the front door bell rang.

"There's Mr. Semley!" exclaimed Antonia, not sorry at the interruption. "Shall I go?"

"No! Stay here!" said Major Temple, the expression on his face changing. "I may want you."

The girl stared at her guardian in surprise. He looked *frightened.*

"Mr. Semley!" said the servant, ushering in the actor.

The Major smiled, bitterly, it appeared to Antonia, and rose to welcome his guest.

Mr. Semley did not refer for some minutes to the object of his visit, and the topic was at length broached by Antonia inquiring whether Mr. Costelloe had been found.

"If he had, I shouldn't have been here this evening, Miss Tressilian," said Semley. "Owing to his not turning up the performances have had to be indefinitely postponed, and we smaller fry get a holiday."

"Don't," exclaimed Antonia—"don't seem to make a jest of what is a terrible affair. Perhaps—perhaps the poor fellow has been murdered."

The Major glanced keenly at her.

"Murdered!" he said. "Nonsense! My belief is that he has gone off on some spree, as young men will, and is pretty sure to turn up by Monday at latest."

Semley felt surprised at the Major speaking in this manner before his ward, but hastened to conceal it by asking, "At what time did you leave him last night, Major?"

"At about ten minutes to two," replied Major Temple. "I was walking up with him to the Marble Arch to finish my cigar in the open air, when we were caught in that storm, and, as neither of us had an umbrella, we took refuge in an empty house until the rain was over. By Jove! It did come down, worse than the 'rains' in India."

"Was he in good spirits when he left you?"

"The best! He certainly was rather depressed when he first came in, tired with acting, I suppose, but that all wore off after supper didn't it, Antonia? and when he left me he appeared as jolly as a sandboy."

"It's an extraordinary affair!" said Semley. "But if he doesn't appear by Monday detectives will be employed."

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Four Nights. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Susetta Fenn, Miss Julie Albu, and Mr. Watkin Mills; Mr. Julian Egerton (Clarinet Solos). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Friday), Vocalists:—Miss Fanny Joyce, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. Orlando Harley.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY (Lieutenant of the Tower)	MR. WALLACE BROWNLOW.
COLONEL FAIRFAX (under sentence of death)	MR. COURTICE POUNDS.
SERGEANT MERYLL (of the Yeomen of the Guard)	MR. RICHARD TEMPLE.
LEONARD MERYLL (his Son)	MR. W. R. SHIRLEY.
JACK POINT (a Strolling Jester)	MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.
WILFRED SHADBOLT (Head Jailer and Assistant Tormentor)	MR. W. H. DENNY.
THE HEADSMAN	MR. RICHARDS.
ELSIE MAYNARD (a Strolling Singer)	MISS GERALDINE ULMAR.
PHOEBE MERYLL (Sergeant Meryll's Daughter)	MISS JESSIE BOND.
DAME CARRUTHERS (Housekeeper to the Tower)	MISS ROSINA BRANDRAM.
KATE (her Niece)	MISS ROSE HERVEY.

Musical Director, Mr. F. CELLIER. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THE JODRELL (late NOVELTY) THEATRE, Great Queen-street, Long-acre
Sole Lessee: ..... Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL.
Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL has much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the famous
RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY,
who will appear on WEDNESDAY, October 17, in ANTON RUBINSTEIN'S Grand Opera "THE DEMON,"
with the following powerful cast and the celebrated Moscow chorus of thirty singers:—

THE DEMON	M. MICHAEL WINOGRADOW.
PRINCE GUDAL	M. WEISSHOFF.
TAMARA (his daughter)	Mdlle. WIEBER.
PRINCE SINODAL (betrothed to Tamara)	M. BOGATIREW.
THE ANGEL OF LIGHT	Mdlle. OLGA PUSKOWA.
SERVANT TO SINODAL	M. LJAKOW.
MAID TO TAMARA	Mdlle. GORDJEWA.
Musical Director	Signor GIUSEPPE TRUFFI.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, October 20, and every Saturday.
No fees of any description. Cloak Rooms and Programmes Free.
Notwithstanding the great expense of this engagement, there will be no increase in the prices of admission which are as follows:—Private Boxes, 2 and 3 guineas; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; Upper Circle (numbered and reserved), 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box Office open on Monday next, where seats may be secured, and at all libraries.
Business Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success.
OPEN 9 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION, IN OLD SILVER PLATE, VALUED AT £100,000.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
THE ROYAL IRISH THEATRE. HUMOUROUS SKETCH, "PADDY'S WEDDING."
IRISH FUN, SONGS, AND DANCES.
IRISH MINSTRELS AT 3 AND 8 DAILY.
RECITALS ON WEDLAKE'S ORGAN.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON.
PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
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H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
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JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
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"Detectives!" exclaimed Antonia. "Why? Surely people don't suspect that he has really been murdered!"

"People don't suspect anything at present, Miss Tressilian, but detectives will be employed that we may know whether to suspect and *what*."

While Semley was saying this, the Major rose and walked across the room in evident agitation.

"Don't be alarmed, uncle!" said his ward, laying her hand on his arm. "I'm sure nothing so dreadful *can* have happened."

"I agree with you, dear; but, if I appear disturbed, it is for this reason. The last place at which the missing man was seen was at this house, and if the police are set to work . . ."

"Surely, they'd never suspect *us!*" said the girl, in awe-struck tones.

"No! Miss Tressilian," said Semley, "that's very improbable, impossible, I mean; but, of course, they would come here to make inquiries and investigations which would be extremely annoying to both yourself and Major Temple. I quite see the reason for his anxiety."

"Not only that," said the Major, "but our names would get into the papers, with all sorts of sensational and vulgar comments. They've made enough capital out of what they please to term a mystery already in the evening journals. It's really disgusting to see the way in which they pander to the morbid taste of their readers, basing 'Newgate Calendars' on the small talk of the servants' hall and mysterious crimes on the gossip of the kitchen."

"You have all a military man's aversion to newspapers, I see," said Semley; "owing to your experience of war correspondents, I suppose?"

The Major made no reply, but paced angrily up and down the room.

"Do you think they're likely to put our names in the papers, Mr. Semley?" asked Antonia, timidly.

"Of course they are," interrupted her guardian. "Strange disappearance of a handsome young actor, last seen at the house where a beautiful young lady, well known in society, dwelt, under the care of a dragon of a guardian. Guardians are always called dragons. What finer material could you have for a rousing melodramatic mystery?"

"Well!" said Antonia, "no one knows Mr. Costelloe was here except Mr. Semley, and perhaps—perhaps he won't tell."

That gave the Major an idea.

"I tell you what, Semley," said he, "you see what a lot of annoyance we shall be subjected to if this thing gets wind. Can I ask you as a friend to say nothing about Costelloe's having been here last night?"

Antonia hung upon Semley's reply. Her wistful gaze touched him strongly.

"I can't refuse to say if I'm asked," he answered, "but I promise you I won't say anything about it *un*asked. I've no wish to bring needless trouble upon Miss Tressilian—or yourself."

"Thank you so much," said Antonia, her eyes beaming with gratitude.

But what was this that Semley murmured to himself when he was outside? "I couldn't have done less for *her* sake, sweet innocent girl, but I fear that trouble is in store for her, nevertheless. His manner was very strange, his appearance too—I suspect, I suspect . . . ."

He dared not express his suspicions, whatever they were, and hurried home, almost as disturbed by the strange affair as if he had himself been concerned in it. The consequences of human action are like the ripples caused by a pebble flung into the water, ever spreading in widening circles until they reach the shore.

Semley gone, Major Temple turned to Antonia with, "I'm glad we've got, at all events, a day's respite; but the fact that Costelloe was here is sure to transpire sooner or later, and, in order to avoid becoming notorieties, we've no other course but to leave town. We can't go very far, or it would excite remark. What do you say to going down to the seaside?"

"You're the best judge," said the girl, wearily.

"Well, then, the sooner we're off the better. Let's see! Where shall we go? Brighton? Too near London, besides being vulgar and crowded. I have it! We'll go to Bournemouth. Just the place for an Anglo-Indian. Hand me that *Bradshaw*."

Antonia gave it to him.

"There's a train at 11.15 A.M. We'll go by that."

"When?" asked Antonia. "To-morrow?"

"To-morrow? No! It's Sunday. Besides, it would excite remark to go off so suddenly. Monday will do."

The girl nodded, and said "Good night."

She was in very low spirits, poor child. Her guardian's manner was so strange and abrupt. Why should the disappearance of a comparative stranger seem to disturb him so much? He could not be afraid of being suspected of—of what? She shuddered. Oh! she thought, for a mother or for some kindly person of her own sex to confide in. At present her trouble was as unsubstantial yet as oppressive as a nightmare. Were it tangible, she could meet and conquer it, but now the air seemed full of phantoms, which could not even clearly be perceived, much less grappled with and subdued. All the even tenour of her life had been broken by the mere accident of a stranger having chosen to sup at their house before disappearing. It was not fair or just that her young life should be made to suffer for a stranger's mistakes. Ah! she had it now! She remembered her Dryden, "Great wits to madness are allied." Costelloe had appeared strangely moody on coming from the theatre, and had seemed excited afterwards. *He had made away with himself in a fit of temporary insanity.* That must be the solution of the mystery. It was a terrible thought for a young maiden to be confronted with, for it is always terrible when the young are first brought face to face with life's tragic realities. The idea of self-murder was as terrible to Antonia as the other worse species of murder, and the poor girl ended by feeling as miserably perplexed as at first, and sobbed herself to sleep from the very fatigue of trying to unravel such a tangled skein.

But she was young, and possessed youth's health and elasticity in their fulness. A night's rest, therefore, contributed greatly to restore her equanimity; and in the morning freshness she almost forgot her trouble. Still, there was something in her guardian's manner at breakfast which perplexed her; and when she accompanied him to church she noted that he did not join in the responses as he generally did—in a hearty, almost military, manner, so that the congregation might see he was addressing the Commander-in-Chief. On coming out of church, however, he smiled and nodded to the various friends and acquaintances who accosted him. Suddenly some one called his name from behind.

"There's Colonel Gunter!" said Antonia.

Her guardian turned, but, instead of going to greet his friend, stood still, staring at the door, while his face turned pale, and he muttered something under his breath as he took Antonia by the arm, saying: "Let's get home as quickly as possible, Antonia. I feel rather faint. It must be due to sitting up so late last night."

The girl was surprised, but her surprise was merged in her sympathy, and she hurried home full of anxiety at her guardian's sudden indisposition.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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